London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Yeltsin Retreats, **But Adversaries** Step Up Pressure

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin backed away Wednesday from his threat to impose "special rule," but the apparent attempt at compromise failed to dissuade the parliament from taking another step toward impeaching him.

The president made public a decree calling for nationwide votes of

onfidence in his rule, on a new constitution and on new election laws. But, despite his dramatic televised appeal to the nation Saturday, he did not impose any kind of emergency rule or override the

rights of the legislature.

Nonetheless, Russia's working parliament, the Supreme Soviet, voted Friday to convene an emergency session of the Congress of People's Deputies, the nation's highest legislature, which will consider Mr. Yeltsin's impeachment.

If the Congress votes to remove Mr. Yeltsin from office, the nation may find itself with two competing governments, as Mr. Yeltsin has indicated he would not respect such a vote. Mr. Yeltsin, elected to a five-year term in 1991, insists that Russia needs a new constitution and parliament to replace those established during Soviet rule.

"We could have two presidents, and this would create a very serious situation, even including possible splits in the army, the

serious situation, even including possible splits in the army, the security structures and the government," said Andranik Migranyan, a Yeltsin adviser. "This could really create the kind of preconditions for civil war." If Mr. Yeltsin were removed, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi

would become president, according to the existing constitution. New presidential elections would then bave to be called within three Mr. Yeltsin and the conservative parliament are locked in a

paralyzing power struggle that centers not only on what form of government is appropriate for post-Soviet Russia, but also what sort of country Russia should be. The president has embraced a vision of a free-market, pro-Western democracy, while many of his opponents support more nationalist and socialist policies.

But visions of prosperity and strength recede further daily as the power vacuum in Moscow contributes to corruption, crime, inflation, economic decay and political disintegration.

The parliament's vote to convene a Congress capped a day of

See RUSSIA, Page 2

Wild-Card Element Persists in the Ranks

PERMIT

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW - Both of Russia's fending branches of government say they want to avoid involving the army in their dispute, and military leaders say they are happy to oblige. Humiliated, orphaned and starved for funds by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the military is an uncertain instrument even in the hands of its com-

Military experts, Rossian analysts and Western diplomats say that if President Boris N. Yeltsin or the Russian parliament tried to use the army in this essentially political struggle, it was likely to split,

raising the prospects of real civil strife and prolonged chaos.

The heads of the caree so-called "power ministries" — defense, interior and security — have been successing their neutrality at every opportunity. Defense Minister Favel S. Grachev and Security Minister Viktor P. Barannikov, bave vowed to resist any intervention in Russia's poblical crisis and not to become pawns in a political

After repeating, at Sunday's emergency session of parliament, his vow to hold to constitutional principles of political neutrality, General Grachev was tongue-lashed by the speaker of parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, Mr. Yeltsin's main rival.

"Please, no more such speeches — toothless, vague and noncommittel," Mr. Khasbulatov said. "It's not clear whom you support." But that was General Grachev's point. No matter what the sympathies of the military and security leaders, which are widely regarded as backing Mr. Yeltsin, who appointed the men, there is little assurance that troops would do what they were told, especially

See ARNIV. Page 2

The Old War Machine Won't Be Gearing Up

MOSCOW - A new and unfriendly Russian government could threaten the West militarily and strategically, but no regime could reconstitute the Soviet military machine anytime soon, according to

Russian analysts and officials. Russia, suffering from a crushing economic depression, no longer has the ability to project force at sea, launch a bightning attack into Western Europe or wage wars in Third World countries far from bome, experts said. It has, however, preserved the ability to destroy

the United States with nuclear weapons. The political crisis threatening the pro-Western government of President Boris N. Yelssin has raised alarms in the West about the return of a hostile regime that might restart the Cold War, forcing the United States to increase its defense budget again.

On Monday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher described the stakes here as "monumental," and North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials warned Tuesday in Brussels that peaceful cooperation between Russia and the West was in jeopardy.

Officials here agreed that a new government might quickly and fundamentally after Russia's foreign policy, jeopardizing arms reduction, accelerating competition in arms sales and endangering cooperation in the Balkans, the Middle East and North Korea. Instability and further weakening of central control could heighten

See NAVY, Page 2



One of 46 Serbs on a bus Wednesday awaiting evacuation from Tuzla, Bosnia, as a militiaman stood guard.

Pretoria Says It Made 6 Nuclear Bombs but **Destroyed Them All**

Program Ended in '89 and Designs Were Shredded, de Klerk Asserts

CAPE TOWN - During a 15-year clandestine program that has been one of the nuclear era's most closely guarded secrets. Sonth Africa succeeded in building six crude atomic bombs and was at work on a seventh when it decided to dismantle its arsenal in 1989. President Fred-

erik W. de Klerk said Wednesday. Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that the program was launched in 1974 because of the apartheid government's sense of isolation and its fear of Communist designs in the region. After be took office in 1989, Mr. de Klerk

said, the devices were destroyed, the plant for making highly enriched uranium was decom-missioned, the uranium fuel was downgraded to make it unsuitable for weapons, and the blueprints were shredded.

South Africa became the first and only country to destroy its nuclear arsenal, Mr. de Klerk said, because the Cold War was waning and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from nearby An-gola eased the sense of menace. In South Africa and abroad, many suspect

the government was also mouvated by a desire to prevent its atomic weapons from someday In his speech to Parliament — the first admission that South Africa bad an atomic weapons program — Mr. de Klerk said South Africa

never tested the bombs and never intended to use them. Instead, its strategy was that if South Africa came under attack, it would detonate a test device to demonstrate its capability and threaten to use the weapon unless the United States came to its aid.

Mr. de Klerk withheld a related piece of news: Under beavy pressure from the United States, the South African cabinet agreed Wednesday to scrap its plans to build a new long-range solid-fuel rocket, according to a diplomat who was informed of the decision.

The United States argued that the missile, ostensibly intended only for launching satellites into orbit, might have been put to military use or sold to other countries that could use it to

Mr. de Klerk insisted that South Africa devised and built its bombs without help from other countries, contradicting published reports that Israel collaborated in the development of South Africa's bomb in exchange for supplies of South African uranium.

I wish to emphasize that at no time did South Africa acquire nuclear weapons technology or materials from another country, nor has it provided any to any other country, or cooperated with another country in this regard." Mr.

South Africa's nuclear program has long been a subject of intrigue and speculation. Although South Africa signed the Nuclear

Nonproliferation Treaty in July, 1991, and has opened its nuclear facilities since then to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the treaty does not require a country to reveal what it may have done in the past, and South Africa bas never done so.

Mr. de Klerk said he decided to disclose details of the weapons program Wednesday to dispel suspicions that South Africa was withholding information. Such suspicions might have threatened South Africa's commercial sales of medical isotopes and nonmilitary nu-

clear technology.

Although the international agency has not publicly challenged South Africa's veracity. some United States officials and international inspectors have voiced anonymous doubts about whether South Africa had fully accounted for its inventory of bomb-grade uranium.

Mr. de Klerk said Wednesday the imerna-

tional agency would be given access to all sites and documents pertaining to the program, including previously undisclosed records of the weapons program and an audit that accounts for "every gram" of nuclear material. "South Africa's hands are clean and we are

oncealing nothing," he said, adding be boped the act "will inspire other countries to take the The African National Congress, which is widely expected to lead the first post-apartheid

See WEAPONS, Page 6

Serbian Shelling Halts UN Airlift of Wounded in Bosnia

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - A United Nations operation to evacuate sick and wounded Muslims from the besieged town of Srebrenica aboard helicopters went seriously awry Wednesday as Serbian nationalist troops broke cease-fire guarantees and repeatedly bombarded the landing zone at Srebrenica

with artiflery fire.
Two Muslim civilians were killed in the attacks, and two Canadian soldiers serving with a UN detachment in Srebrenica were wounded, one of them critically. Two Sea King helicopters from a Royal Navy ship in the Adriatic Sea were sent in to evacuate the two Canadians despite the risk of renewed attacks. The

British craft, too, came under fire while on the ground, but escaped without being hit. "It is the ultimate in despicable behavior," said Brigadier Roddy Cordy-Simpson, the British officer who is chief of staff of the 8,000-member UN military force that is helping to excert relief supplies and otherwise mitigating the effects of the 12-month-long

[Only hours earlier, UN peace negotiators suffered another blow in New York as the Bosnian Serbian

leader Radovan Karadzic again refused to accept a peace plan drawn up by international mediators, news agencies reported. Relief efforts in Bosnia were given a boost, however, as Germany decided to send three transport planes to join the nightly United States airdrops of supplies to eastern Bosnia. German planes have been practicing maneuvers with American crews at the Rhine-Main Air Base near Frankfurt since last week. Page 2.]

Brigadier Cordy-Simpson said that be had "protested in the strongest terms" to General Ratko Mladic, commander of the Serbian nationalist forces over the Serbian shelling, but he said that General Mladic had told him that the Serbian artillery units had opened

fire against orders. "I can't think of any more bumanitarian mission than we were undertaking, trying to get seriously ill and wounded people to hospital." Brigadier Cordy-Simpson said in an interview with the BBC from Kiseljak, the town 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Sarajevo that serves as the main base for the UN

military command. He vowed that the helicopter evacuations would be resumed, and implied that force would be used against Serbian artillery units if necessary.

"We are trying to undertake a humanitarian mission, and that is precisely what we are going to do," he

The attempt to evacuate more than 300 sick and wounded people from Srebrenica was suspended after the attack, which occurred shortly after three Puma helicopters of the French Navy had taken off from the landing field in the besieged town with 21 wounded people on stretchers.

The airport at Tuzla, from which helicopters took off on the mission, also came under Serbian artillery fire during the operation, but UN officials said there were no injuries and no major damage there.

The French helicopters, and the two British craft that followed them to Srebrenica later to evacuate the Canadian soldiers, landed safely in Tuzla, an industri-al city about 80 kilometers northwest of Srebrenica that is controlled by the Muslim-led Bosnian The Serbian attacks came at a crucial diplomatic

and military juncture in the war, and seemed likely to further complicate efforts to being a peaceful end to fighting that bas devastated the former Yugoslav republic, killing an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 people,

most of them Muslims, and making another 1.6 million people homeless. In particular, the day's events raised new questions

about the reliability of undertakings given by the Serbian nationalist leaders, political and military, who launched the war last March and bave pledged repeatedly since to end their attacks and seek a political There were these related developments Wednesday.

news agencies reported:

• For the third consecutive day, the UN Security Council canceled a meeting on Wednesday to adopt a resolution authorizing the use of force to uphold an exclusion zone over Bosnia-Herzegoviza. A UN spokesman said private consultations on the resolution and a public meeting that was to have followed had both been canceled.

A council source said the cancellation was at the request of Russia, which has had repeated difficulties with the resolution, directed mainly at violations of the ban by Serbian aircraft. Russia is the traditional protector of the Serbs and its reservations about the

See BOSNIA, Page 2



Bernard Tapie, center, urban affairs minister, after a last cabinet meeting Wednesday with François Mitterrand, who, an aide says, will not quit. Page 6.

Kiosk

Cairo Hands Suspect to U.S.

An Egyptian alleged to be the ringleader in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York was handed over to U.S. iaw enforcement officials in Cairo on Wednesday and flown to the United States, Egypnan officials said. Trib Index

Business/Finance Japan hit back at U.S. trade Page 9. The EC offered support to Rus-Page 9.

sian reformers. South Korea plans to keep a lid Page 13. Page 20. Crussword Page 20.

Down 0.50% 16.48 95.11 3,445.38 The Dollar Pound 115,95 117.535 Yen

At Last, Daimler to Get a Wall Street Address

By Brandon Mitchener rnational Herald Tribure

FRANKFURT — Ending a long dispute, Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's biggest corporation, said Wednesday that it had reached a landmark compromise with the Securities and Exchange Commission that will make it the first German company to issue shares in the United States.

The announcement was heralded as a breakthrough not only for Daimler-Benz, which desperately needs to raise cash to compensate for shuggish earnings, but also for the rest of corporate Germany, which has been seeking wider international recognition.

"I would concur with the company's view that there has been a compromise on both sides," said Richard C. Breeden, chairman of the Securities and

Exchange Commission, in a telephone interview.

He declined to give details but said that "we've tried to be flexible within the framework of the basic principle that public investors are entitled to a certain level of transparency concerning financial results and conditions."

When the fully story is out, I think Daimler will deserve an awful lot of credit," he added. "It's always hard for . someone to go first and I hope this will make it possible for others to follow." The SEC long thwarted the attempts

of German companies to issue shares in the United States, arguing that German accounting standards, particularly the common practice of hiding sometimes substantial reserves, presented a danger to small investors. Such investors make up a much larger share of shareholders in the United States than in Germany.

Daimler-Benz said its deal with the SEC "comes closer to American investors' expectations of greater transparency and clarity in accounting," and disclosed that its 1992 profit statement, to be published April 6, would include more than 4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.45 billion) in extraordinary income previously kept in hidden reserves.

The company did not say how soon a sbare issue might come, noting that Gerhard Liener, its chief financial officer, must still iron out a few remaining issues with the SEC next week in New

Nevertheless, Daimler-Benz shares jumped on the news, climbing 1.8 percent in Frankfurt to 605.50 DM and rising as high as 617.30 DM, up 3.8 percent, in trading after hours.

Despite the fact that it boasts one of the world's strongest economies. Germany has a relatively weak shareholding culture, with most of its biggest companies owned in large part by other big companies, banks and institutions. Almost 70 percent of Daimler-Benz shares, for example, are in the hands of large institutions.

In 1992, only 496 German companies were listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Germany's biggest, compared with almost 2000 on the New York Stock Exchange. In fact, there were almost as many foreign shares

See DAINILER, Page 12

What Drives Patten in

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — With 150 years of rule

Hong Kong

behind it and only 39 months to go. Britain has decided to pick a fight with China over greater democracy in Hong Kong, China, pro-Beijing forces and many Hong Kong businessmen are asking: "Why now?"

They question the motives driving Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, and his plans to

NEWS ANALYSIS

widen the electoral base for 1995 elections to the colony's Legislative Council.

The Bridsh-Chinese dispute showed no signs

of letting up on Wednesday, with Beijing increasing its efforts to derail Mr. Patten's plan. The ruling presidium of the National People's Congress moved to speed up discussion of plans to establish a working committee to prepare for governing Hong Kong.

The threatening move, seen as the first step toward establishing an alternative to Hong Kong's existing administration, was somewhat neutralized by reports that Jiang Zemin, bead of the Communist Party, made conciliatory comments on the dispute to National People's Congress delegates from Hong Kong and Ma-

Mr. Jiang's moderate stance came a day after Shanghai's Liberation Daily joined those who question the motives driving British policy and

called for Mr. Patten's resignation. A signed commentary in the newspaper said that when it comes to democracy in Hong

Kong, Britain lacks credibility. "It is just like a prostitute, who having sold her body all her life, suddenly gives up business to begin preaching chastity and telling people

to value their bodies like jade." said the news-See CHINA, Page 2

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Bosnian Serb's Newest Rebuff Discourages Mediators

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS — The long floundering Bosnian peace negotiations have suffered a serious new setback as the leader of the Bosnian Serbs again refused to accept the peace plan drawn up by international mediators.

Lord Owen, the European Community envoy, said the leader, Radovan Karadzic, was leaving New York, but the Bosnian Serh later denied this and said he was staying on and had not walked out of the

Sounding more discouraged than usual, Lord Owen said that Mr. Karadzie was "very far away" from signing any peace agreement. Lord Owen added that he saw different position.

Lord Owen, a former British foreign secretary, said Tuesday it was "very clear" ators' appeal to endorse the Vance-Owen that Mr. Karadzic still sought the creation plan. of an independent state for the Bosnian Serbs on lands held or conquered by Serbi-

an forces in the last year. The focus of the negotiations has been a plan drawn up by Lord Owen and the UNappointed negotiator, Cyrus R. Vance. that lands from the 70 percent they now hold to

Lord Owen also attributed much of the vincial boundaries in a new Bosnia-Herze- seven days, and actual enforcement of the responsibility for the deadlock in the talks no chance of his coming round" to a to the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, who has boycotted the proposed negotiating session this week and resisted the medi-

> The strategy of the mediators had been to get Mr. Izetbegovic's support for the plan and then muster international pressure on Mr. Karadzic to follow suit. But the mediators never got the chance to do so.

would divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into IO autonomous provinces, reducing Serbian in its entirety, but Serbs and Muslims are still refusing to sign the map the mediators

On Tuesday, Russia finally agreed to seven-day grace period.

Support a new Security Council resolution The council was also expected to issue a tic Treaty Organization to shoot down air- count of several other Russian concerns craft violating the Security Council's ban that prevented the enforcement resolution on flying over Bosnia-Herzegovina, despite from being adopted Monday as originally the risk that this could further disrupt planned. international efforts to help its suffering citizens, diplomats said.

on quickly. But it will not take effect for sanctions if they make peace.

no-flight zone will only start after a further

authorizing warplanes of the North Atlan-statement Wednesday that would take ac-

The statement endorses the Bosnian beace plan prepared by Mr. Vance and The agreement, worked out between Lord Owen, urges all parties to sign it, Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of promises that the Security Council will Russia, who is visiting, and Secretary of send a heavily armed force to ensure that State Warren M. Christopher in Washing-its provisions are respected once they do, ton, provided for the resolution to be voted and offers the Serbs some easing of trade

3 German Planes Assigned to Airdrop

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service
BONN — Germany decided
Wednesday to send three transport planes to join the nightly U.S. air-drops of supplies to Muslim areas in eastern Bosnia.

Government spokesmen did not say when the missions would begin, but the crews of the C-160 cargo planes had been practicing manen vers with American crews at the Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfort since last week. French and Russian planes have also been pre-

paring to participate. The decision by the cabinet seemed partly intended to spare Chancellor Helmm Kohl embarrassment about the more troublesome issue of German involvement in possible combat actions over Bosnia-Herzegovina when he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington on Thursday.

[Mr. Kohl's coalition also agreed to deploy patrol boats and officers from the Federal Border Guard on the Danube in Romania and Bulgaria to help those countries en-force the UN trade embargo against Yngoslavia, Renters report-ed. Details of that mission would be settled by the nine-nation Westem European Union on April 5, said Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Dieter

Vogel,]
The coalition government has been deeply divided about whether German troops would have to pull out of NATO air surveillance missions of military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina if, as expected, the United Nations Security Council authorizes the use of force to keep Serbian aircraft from flying there.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats declared in a unanimous vote of their deputies on Tuesday that the 1949 German Constitution would not require withdrawal. But Forcign Minister Klaus Kinkel's Free Democrats insisted that, without a planes monitoring traffic over the friend.

Balkans would have to get off. Mr. Kohl fears a repetition of the American criticism that followed his decision to keep German troops out of the 1991 Gulf War on consti-

The leadership of the German armed forces also fear losing face with the allies if soldiers are ordered off the surveillance missions.

Mr. Kohl's party insists that the

constitutional ban on "acts tending to and undertaken with the intent to disturb the peaceful relations between nations" did not prevent German soldiers from taking part in peacekeeping missions under the

If necessary, some party leaders said over the weekend, the Chris-tian Democrats should simply overnile their coalition partners and insist that German troops stay aboard the air surveillance planes after a UN decision on enforcing the ban on Serbian military flights. Mr. Kinkel said Wednesday that

he had hopes that a resolution of the impasse could be achieved. There are 18 four-engined Boeing E-3A planes in the NATO operation, based primarily at the German airfield at Geilenkirchen, near the Netherlands. Germans provide about 30 percent of the 1,500 military personnel involved, according to NATO officers.

Youths in Berlin Assault Briton for Speaking English

Agence France-Presse BERLIN — A 38-year-old Brit-on was severely beaten by a gang of youths here early Wednesday because he was a foreigner, the police

steel bar after he spoke to the youths in English and they swore at him for being a foreigner, a spokesman said.

James B., who lives in Berlin with a German girlfriend, is receivconstitutional change, German ing hospital treatment for severe crew members on NATO Airborne-head injuries, he said. Details about Warning and Control System the attack were given by the girl-

Seventeen people were killed in Germany last year in anti-foreigner or ultraright violence. The toll this year is two. In virtually all the cases, the victims have been Africaus. Asians or Germans.

"We can no longer live in a situa-

for the destiny of the country."

for a vote of confidence in Mr.

sweeping statement that any legis-

lative attempts to derail the vote

would be void, Mr. Yeltsin's decree

acknowledges the Constitutional Court's right to decide whether his

actions are valid. Given that Mr.

Zorkin, the court's president, de-

nounced his Saturday address as an

attempted coup two hours after Mr. Yeltsin spoke, that is a signifi-

Some interpreted his decision to

back away from "special rule" as a tactic intended to win support in

Friday's likely vote on impeach-

ment. If the Congress musters the

two-thirds vote needed to impeach
or tries to dismiss Mr. Yeltsin

with a majority vote, as some have

suggested - Mr. Yelisin would

quickly return to a tougher posi-

tion, said a pro-reform deputy, Gleb Yakunin.

which will be followed by a torrent

of many more." Mr. Yakunin seid.

"We'll forget this decree quite

sage to parliament saying Russia's often-amended Soviet-era constitu-

tion could no longer be followed to

the letter during what he called a "period of transition."

dent insisted. "I warn all state bod-

ics, public groupings and officials

against any attempts on stability

during the period of constitutional

Voting on the new constitution will take place April 25," the presi-

Mr. Yeltsin himself sent a mes-

"I think this is just one decree

cant concession.

More important, instead of his

Rutskoi along with himself.

nationwide votes.

Somalis Agree on a Federal System ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Remers) — Fifteen fending Somali fac-tions agreed Wednesday on the outlines of the first form of any govern-

crackdown on corruption.

ment seen in their country for more than two years. The factions, at a conference here sponsored by the United Nations agreed to establish a federal-style system under which 18 antonomous regions will send representatives to a central transitional administration. Mohammed Abdi Abdulle, spokesman for the powerful Somali National Alliance, said details of the new administration had yet to be

WORLD BRIEFS

Another Fiat Executive Faces Arrest

MILAN (Bloomberg) — Italian judges have issued an arrest warrang

for Riccardo Ruggeri, the managing director of Fiat SpA's agricultural equipment division New Holland, RAI television reported.

He has been charged with illegal campaign finance, the same charge that resulted in the arrest last month of Fiat's finance director.

A Fiat spokesman said Mr. Ruggeri was in London, where New

Holland is based. He said the company had no comment except to say

that the executive's lawyer had contacted the Italian judges. Mr. Russeri has been head of the division since 1991. Scores of Italian business and

government leaders have been arrested or investigated in an ongoing

EC to Consider Norway's Application

BRUSSELS (AP) — The EC Commission recommended Wednesday

that the European Community open membership talks with Norway, four months after the country applied to join.

It issued a positive report on Norway's chances to assume EC member-

ship duties, paving the way for talks to start April 5 so Norway can join in

1995. It would do so along with Austria, Finland and Sweden, which have

been negotiating their entry into the EC since Feb. I.

Newcomers can enter the EC only after the 1992 Treaty on European Union has been ratified by all 12 members. Two countries have yet to ratify the treaty. Denmark will put it to a second referendum May 18. Britain is letting its ratification large on the outcome of that vote.

North Korea Ends State of 'Semiwar'

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea announced Wednesday that it was ending the state of "semiwar" it declared during joint U.S. South Korean

military exercises.

The official press agency KCNA said that Kim Joag II, supreme commander of the armed forces, had issued a communiqué ending the alert, although it said the country would "maintain a high revolutionary vigilance." The joint military exercises ended March 19. Pyongyang asserts that the yearly exercises, which involve about 120,000 soldiers, amount to preservations for an investor of North Korea.

While the announcement was seen as reducing tensions on the Korean

Peninsula, there was no indication that North Korea would reconsider its

March I2 decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation

amount to preparations for an invasion of North Korea.

agreed upon. But he said it would have a leadership council serving as a supreme council" for a two-year interim period. He said a transitional administration council, or executive, would also be set up on which groups including intellectuals, women, religious leaders and elders would be represented.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Millions Are Due Airline Coupons

NEW YORK (NYT) — Millions of travelers who flew on American, Delta, United and a half-dozen other U.S. airlines from Jan. I, 1988, through June 30, 1992, still have an opportunity to apply for coupons that

can be used for discounts on future air travel. The deadline for applications is June 1. The discounts are part of a \$458 million settlement of a class-action antitrust case charging the large The man, identified only as U.S. airlines with price fixing. The settlement was reached last summer James B., was hit on the head with a and upheld in a U.S. District Court in Atlanta this week. Further information may be obtained by writing to Airlines Antitrust Legislation, P.O. Box 267, Pennsauken, New Jersey, 08110.

Dance groups in Tahiti struck Wednesday, demanding more money to entertain tourists with traditional island performances. (Renters) Russis's Aeroflot will begin twice-a-week flights from the eastern port city of Vladivostok to Niigata in western Japan starting April 1. Japan's liii press agency said.

(Bloomberg)

Jiii press agency said. European airports recorded post-Gulf War rises in both passenger and cargo traffic in 1992 but see lower-than-forecast growth in 1993, to its April newsletter, the Airports Council International, a trade group, said 1992 passenger traffic through European airports totaled 482 million in the first 11 months of 1992, up 10.2 percent from 1991. Cargatatatic surged by 11.6 percent, to 7.3 million tons.

The Old Royal Observatory, which made Greenwich southeast of London the center of time and space for 300 years, was to reopen Wednesday as a new museum complex. The Octagon Room has been restored to the original specifications of its builder, Sir Christopher Wrea. who was an astronomer before he became an architect and built St. Paul's

Britain's train drivers will vote on whether to strike to protest the planned privatization of the country's state-owned rail network, their union said. The 100,000 members of the Rail, Maritime and Transport

Union have already voted to stage a 24-hour strike on April 2. (Reaers) KLM Royal Dutch Airlines is further decentralizing its flight check in procedures by allowing passengers to check in for flights by telephone, at the airport parking garage and directly at the flight departure gate, the airline said in Amsterdam.

(Bloomberg)

tion of constant crisis of power," Mr. Yeltsin said then. "Under the circumstances, the president is forced to assume the responsibility

CHINA: What Motivates Patten?

(Continued from page 1) paper, which often expresses senior hinese leaders' private views. The Britain of Prime Minister John Major finds itself hamstrung by two treaties covering Hong Kong's handover in 1997, endorsed by the previous government of

Margaret Thatcher. But "something simply had to be done," said a diplomat involved in Britain's decision to chart a more confrontational course with Beijing. "The feeling was, even after all this time, anything was better than nothing at all."

A Hong Kong legislator, Jimmy McGregor, believes the turning point came when Mr. Major flew to Beijing in 1991 to complete a memorandum of understanding on Hong Kong's new surport, only to find himself reviewing troops in Tiananmen Square and, later, to

see the agreement collapse.
"It was humiliating to go all that way for an ultimately worthless deal," Mr. McGregor said, "It surely changed his attitude toward the very real concerns Hong Kong had started to voice about its own fu-

A Hong Kong government offi-cial close to Mr. Patten believes the answer lies deeper: "There is a seri-ons moral streak involved with men like Major and Patten, and among them there is little doubt much of this should have been done in the

"If we'd known how China would behave over time, we would have simply taken the bit between a culture of pragmatic defeatism our teeth rather than lean on the perceived apathy of the Hong

Kong people on political matters."

China refused a request by Britain to stretch the Chinese-Bultish ment had the strength to force the Joint Declaration of 1984 and the other to back down, raising the Basic Law (1990) to expand the possibility of a protracted and danmember of directly elected Legislatrusader here to save Hong Kong

But Britain still hopes to kickwithout having seen any decree. society along the way,

But self-styled pragmatists in Hong Kong reckon the effort has come too late to do anything but

May Am

cause trouble. "He is treating China like an opposition party and he plays his cards that way," said Vincent Lo. of the Business and Professionals Federation, a lightning rod for con-servative discontent with Mr. Patten's policy toward Beijing. "For the good of Hong Kong you must have the cooperation of China. There is no other way."

Mr. Patten disagrees. After delaying the electoral package in the Legislative Council four times in an attempt to open negotiations with Beijing over his proposals, Mr. Patten gazetted the plans on March 12. Staff members say Mr. Patten is close to asking legislators to vote on the proposals sooner rather than later.

Governing Hong Kong without China's general approval is impossible. China could, for example. turn off the colony's water supply. Mr. Patten's advisers indicate that Britain still thinks "the pain of noncooperation is unacceptable to the top people in Beijing," and that their boss is prepared to use popular opinion in Hong Kong and abroad, to persuade China to meet him at least halfway.

Fresh from losing his seat in Britain's parliamentary elections last year, the former Conservative Party head accepted a new, fiveyear job offered by his friend, Mr. Major. Mr. Patten quickly took on espoused by the Foreign Office that had characterized a decade of

Hong Kong negotiations.
But insiders say Britain's turnabout is more than Mr. Patten's work.

and democracy all by himself," the diplomat said. "A lot of people Mr. Yeltsin in violation of the con-start political consciousness in its down the line had wanted to go this Mr. I ettain in violence of the largest remaining colony and en-stitution on Tuesday, purely on the largest remaining colony and en-basis of his television address and shrine the role of public debate in Buitain's thinking and someone at the top willing to lead."



UN soldiers in Tuzla leading a woman and children who were among 21 evacuated Wednesday from Srebrenica by French helicopters.

BOSNIA: UN Halts Airlift of Wounded After Serbs Shell Landing Fields

Gleh Yakunin, a legislator who has supported Mr. Yeltsin, said: "If in August, when they

had full control of the army, they still couldn't

keep it together, they certainly can't expect to

Sergei Rogov. a military expert and deputy director of the Institute of USA and Canada

"The military is more divided and confused

They're very confused and not at all eager to

But a senior Western diplomat said that the

longer the political stalemate continued, the

more the risk would grow that the military

would be dragged in to provide some sort of

quick resolution. He noted that Mr. Yeltsin's

chosen date for a plehiscite, April 25, was still a

NAVY: The Old Soviet War Machine Won't Be Gearing Up Anytime Soon

Sevastopol. It also lost -- to Ukraine, Belarus

and other former Soviet republics - much of its most modern equipment and many of its

"The military forces we inherited do not represent a whole military organism," General

The Russian armed forces officially number

2.7 million, compared with a high of 5 million

under the Soviet government, but in fact the

strength is probably far lower, most experts

agree. Combat-readiness is so low that the gen-eral staff was hard-pressed to send a small peacekeeping mission to independence-minded

Pavel Felgengauer, a defense correspondent.

said: They were gathering people from the whole European part of Russia, taking 10 peo-

ple there, 5 people here, improvising battle

units, because there was simply no one to send. The general staff was working night and day just to scrape up 3,000 people to put in the

But amid all the confusion and disintegra-

tion, the armed forces have taken care to main-

tain at least a minimal state of battle-readiness

of their strategic nuclear forces, which the gen-

erals see as the last badge of superpower status, Mr. Felgengauer added.

ngushetia, on Russia's southern border.

now than it was in August 1991," he said.

take sides right now, which is a good idea. Otherwise, this clash of political egos could

turn into real bloodshed and civil war

resolution have led to prolonged consultations among council mem-

Diplomats said the resolution presented problems for Moscow at a time when President Boris N. Yeltsin is embroiled in a fierce domestic power struggle and wants to avoid being depicted by his foes as selling out the Serbs.

• The International Court of Justice in The Hague said it would

discipline across the board.

our position is all about."

recent years, experts said.

compromise and hoping for one.

(Continued from page I)

if it meant firing on Russian civilians. "If I were

Grachev." said a Western diplomat, "I

wouldn't have any confidence in what my

forces would actually do. It's just too sensitive, and in the last year there's been a decline in

Major General Gennadi Ivanov of the De-

fense Ministry said Tuesday that the military's

nims now were simple: "We are supportive of the constitution. We don't want any bloodshed,

or the army's breakdown. Briefly, that's what

He said the army was "looking forward to a

During the abortive coup in August 1991

against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, crack special

forces refused to obey orders to storm the

Russian parliament, where Mr. Yeltsin was

holding out surrounded by mostly unarmed

the danger of illicit export of nuclear weapons.

simple proposition. A policy of hostility would depend both on military capabilities and atti-

tudes, and both have changed dramatically in

extensively to former "enemy" nations, main

tain that their army can never go back to Cold

"Today, the U.S. and Russia are not enemies,

not even rivals - they are partners," said

Major General Gennsdi Ivanov, the chief of the

Defense Ministry's reform effort. "I don't think

we have leaders at any level who could spur the

States and Japan, said the military had pre-

pared a new doctrine that was defensive in

And by all accounts, the Russian Army is

weak, understaffed, poorly supplied and de-

moralized. Some navy recruits have died of

malnutrition. The surface navy almost never

tary lost key bases, from Berlin to Riga to

When the Soviet empire dissolved, the mili-

General Ivanov, who has visited the United

arms race again or provoke a Cold War.

nature and viewed no one as an enemy.

"This is entirely new." he said.

ours to sea, in part from lack of fuel.

Russian generals, who have been traveling

But a return to outright Cold War is a far less

hold the first public hearings on and its ally to pay reparations. April 1 in Bosnia's war crimes case • Croatia and rebel Serbs have

to the court on Saturday. emergency ruling, ordering Serbia ited Zagreh and Belgrade this week and Montenegro to halt all killings. had reported "substantial pro-the destruction of towns and vil- gress" in their efforts to end two lages and ethnic cleansing, ft has months of fighting, but differences also asked the court to order Serhia remained.

do it now.

Studies, agreed.

best-trained troops.

against Serbia and Montenegro. agreed that the mandate of UN Bosnia accused the two republics. peacekeepers in the Krajina enwhich make up the rump state of clave should be extended but have Yugoslavia, of genocide and other reached no cease-fire accord, UN war crimes in an application filed officials said in Geneva. A UN spokeswoman, Therese Gastaud. Bosnia has asked the court for an said that senior mediators who vis-

Diplomats said the Croats had accepted a proposal from the mediators for a mixed Serbian-Croatian police force in the area, to be set up and run by the UN Protection Force. The UN force's mandate to operate in Croatia expires on March 31.

Fighting broke out in Krajina in late January after Croatian troops breached a cease-fire line set up a year before by the UN mediator, (Reiders, AP)

them and says, 'Do something,' and so far no

"But it's important to understand that the military's decision not to intervene has content.

It means that they are apparently not at the

disposal of the president, unless they decide

that what he asks them to do is constitutional.

And no one is certain where they'd come out if

pressed to an action they might regard as un-

the military and security services liked "order"

and had little respect for the unpredictable

tionalists and radicals, like the rest of society,"

"But the services have their share of ultrana-

'They can do nothing much in Moscow," he

said. "But they can wipe out New York."

Along with new feelings of amity, there is

resentment within some military circles, as

among conservative politicians, at what many

see as Western efforts to dictate to Russia at its

Boris Fyodorov, deputy prime minister and a strong supporter of Mr. Yeltsin's, acknowl-

edged that a new arms race would be disastrous

for Russia, which is virtually bankrupt. But he

warned that governments have pursued self-destructive policies more than once in the past.

"An arms race would drive our country,

specially our country, to collapse," he said.

Mr. Fyodorov also warned that a new conser-

vative government might decide not to repay

the Soviet debt to the West, could refuse to

ratify or enforce U.S.-Russian arms reduction

treaties and might threaten the sovereignty of

other new astions that have emerged from the

This last threat has alarmed several of those

new nations, prompting the Baltic states and

others to issue statements of support for Mr.

ened, many of the new republics have virtually

no armed forces at all - FRED HIATT

But nonetheless such a danger exists."

Congress of People's Deputies.

moment of weakness.

A senior Russian security official said that

AKMY: For Now, the Russian Military Remains an Uncertain Player "The power ministries are still on the sidelines and will stay there as long as they can," he said. "And they can so long as nobody turns to

hostile, as he accused Yeltsin aides of "overtly fomenting civil war" and contributing to "the disinte-gration of the homeland." Mr. eltsin's spokesman said Mr. Khasbulatov made "ultimatumlike demands, rudely presented" and was seeking by any means to open the way for the powers of revenge and totalizarian restoration," the interfax news agency re-

Many of Mr. Yeltsin's opponents suggested that even if the Congress did not vote to remove the president from office, it could mount a major assault on him and his reform program. Andrei Fe-dorov, an aide to Mr. Rutskoi, who does not support the president, said the Congress might try to replace the prime minister and entire cabi-

soft decree confounded many of Although the Russian Army is severely weak- his supporters. On Saturday, declaring that he was acting to prevent the return of communism, the

RUSSIA: A Rejected Compromise president claimed special powers for five weeks to force through the

tension and confusion, in which Mr. Yeltsin and his rivals at first seemed headed for compromise but ended more bitterly opposed than ever. Mr. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin met in the Kremlin for more than 90 minsary, the speaker of parliament, Rusian I. Khashulatov, and with the dearet issued with day differed in key respects from the draft document released after the draft document released after utes with Mr. Yeltsin's chief adver-Valeri D. Zorkin, the president of the Constitutional Court, but the meeting produced no compromise.

making no mention of special pow-Mr. Khasbulatov said the two ers, the president no longer called sides would continue seeking an accord until Friday, with some suggesting that early elections for both president and parliament might offer a way out of the crisis.
But Mr. Khasbulatov's tone was

Mr. Yeltsin's unexpectedly

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CROSSWORD A LIVELY ARRAY OF COMICS

Other politicians suggested that neither Mr. Yeltsin nor the parlia-**PULITZER PRIZE WINNING** FEATURE COLUMNISTS

gerous stalemate.
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FIRST 100 DAYS / A BOLD APPROACH

Was Rostenkowski Inquiry Sidetracked?

WASHINGTON - A federal prosecutor has suggested that the move by Attorney General Janet Reno to demand the prompt resignation of all U.S. attorneys could be tied to the long-running investigation of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a crucial ally of President Bill Clinton's.

Jay B. Stephens, the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, who is a Bush administration holdover, said he had advised the Justice Department that he was within 30 days of making a "critical" decision" in the Rostenkowski case when Ms. Reno directed him and other U.S. attorneys to submit their resignations, effective in a

Although prosecutors are routinely replaced after a change in administration, Ms. Reno's order accelerated what had been expected to be a leisurely changeover.

Mr. Stephens said he would not resist the move to force him from office, and he held back from directly accusing Ms. Reno of spheriering with the Rostenkowski inquiry.

But Mr. Stephens left the strong impression that Ms. Reno's actions might disrupt the investigation as he moved toward a decision on whether to seek charges against the Illinois Democrat, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Rostenkowski has been under scrutiny since last year, when his office records were subpoensed in an inquiry into whether someone in his office used his expense account to obtain cash from the post office fraudulently.

Mr. Rostenkowski has repeatedly denied wrongdoing, and he has

not been accused of any impropriety.

But if he is indicted, he will be forced by House rules to relinquish his chairmanship, a development that some lawmakers have said could seriously jeopardize Mr. Clinton's efforts to steer his economic and health-care proposals through Congress.

Ms. Reno denied any link between her action and the Rostenkow ski case, asserting that Mr. Stephens had been treated like other U.S. attorney and "is not being singled out."

Big Support for Health Care Restructuring

WASHINGTON - A nationwide survey has found strong support for the likely elements of President Clinton's health care restructuring agenda, and 58 percent of the respondents expressed a willingness to pay a new 3 percent national sales tax to help finance coverage for the 37 million uninsured Americans.

The telephone poll, conducted by the California-based Kaiser Family Foundation and Louis Harris & Associates, surveyed 1,255 adults from March 3 to 10 and has a margin of error of three percentage points. Among the findings:

• 82 percent support a government mandate that employers provide insurance to workers.

 87 percent back government-imposed limits on insurance premi-• 86 percent endorse the creation of large consumer purchasing

cooperatives to bargam with medical providers for the best quality 76 percent favor short-term price controls on doctors, hospitals

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, apologizing at his news conference for taking ton many questions from the left side of the room: "I'm left-handed, you know, and I sometimes discriminate."

Clinton, No 'Bystander,' Plunges In Behind Russia

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - When Bill Clinton called the White House on Monday from Little Rock, Arkansas. where he was visiting his critically ill father-in-law, several aides told him they thought he could conduct his first news conference the next day with only perfunctory reference to the crisis in Russia.

"Make a short statement, then say the situation is too delicate for further comment, that was the advice."

"But he didn't want to do that. He told us this was an issue he wanted to link himself to in a strong, positive, public way, not just through administration spokesmen. He wanted to make Russian reform his cause as much as Boris Yeltsin's."

So that was what Mr. Clinton did. at this, his first full-dress news conference as president. It had been a long time in coming. But he has been answering questions in almost every setting imaginable in his first two months in office.

Tuesday, in the stagey East Room forum originally devised for Ronald Reagan, the president seemed loose and jolly, if understandably more guarded on the risky. The White House concedes that it has only

situation in Russia than in discussing other domestic limited power to help Mr. Yeltsin. As Mr. Clinton and foreign topics.

Yet he was taking a bold approach on Russia for fate. one so inexperienced. "We are not bystanders," he said. And at another point: "I intend to go in there with an aggressive and

quite specific plan for American partnership." Like many other American presidents, Mr. Clinton sought to make Russians seem like Americans, a dubious proposition at the best of times. Of Musco-

NEWS ANALYSIS

vite-in-the-street interviews on TV, he said: "They sound almost like our people might sound talking about some fight we were having here. They've been remarkably levelheaded about it, and I think we have to let it play out."

The difference, of course, is that Russia has no established institutions into which political animosities can be channeled. The potential for an explosion, in which the United States could be seriously hurt, is

But he told a friend last week that it would be better to try and fail, than to sit on his hands and allow his critics to accuse him of having passively lost Russia, as Harry S. Truman's enemies accused him of having

Between now and April 25, the date of Mr. Yeltsin's referendum, an aide said, "help will have to he symbolic." Mr. Clinton's comments were part of the symbolism, as will be the very fact of their meeting

As things now stand, Vancouver, British Columbia, remains the site because, as the Russians have suggested strongly in the last 24 hours, moving it would make Mr. Yeltsin look ton weak.

Mr. Clinton is also reportedly preparing for a major effort to push Japan into a more cooperative position on the question of aid to Russia.

"They're going to have to drop their insistence on those islands," the aide added, alluding to Tokyo's demand that its long-standing territorial dispute with Moscow over four Kuril Islands be settled before it discusses major aid for Russia.

In the diplomatic maneuvering over the next few weeks and months, the administration would also like to win a commitment for further help from Germany. But the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has already spent heavily to help the Soviet Union and then Russia, with only limited results, and it faces huge bills in modernizing Eastern Germany.

The big question preoccupying American planners is how to get money past or around the government in Moscow and into the hands of people who will put it to good use, whether to alleviate economic distress or

With so few alternative channels open, and with the central bank's status unclear, no solutions are obvious, and selling aid to the American public will almost certainly require a convincing explanation of how it will reach worthy recipients rather than disappear into bureaucrats' pockets.

Mr. Clinton also faces some opposition from foreign policy specialists. Henry A. Kissinger warned him in a Washington Post essay to tread carefully. But he faces much more formidable resistance from a public that is weary of foreign adventures, skepnical about Russia and eager to use scarce resources to create jobs and improve health care at home.

Make Even Bigger Cuts, Greenspan Now Urges

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - With consional approval nearly clinched for President Bill Clinton's economic plan, Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve's chairman, called Wednesday for even deeper cuts in the budget deficit, saying he was worried that it would begin rising again late this decade.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Greenspan said that the deficit would soar again after 1997 unless Congress cut more over the five years covered by Mr. Clinton's plan and prepared to enact a new round of cuts after that

Mr. Greenspan had given strong and crucial support to Mr. Clin-ton's proposal shortly after it was unveiled in February, and on Wednesday he said he remained encouraged by it. But he went on to say that hy itself it would not rehave caused the federal debt to balloon over the past decade, Some Federal Reserve watchers

suggested that Mr. Greenspan had always thought the Clinton plan

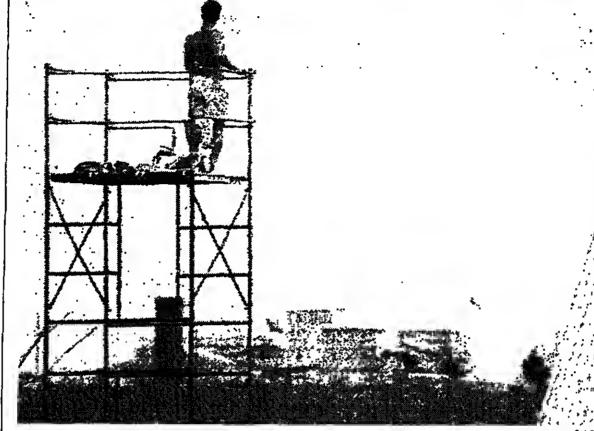
hurt the chances of Congress's approving the first credible deficit reduction plan to come along in

But Wednesday, with the Clinton plan moving smoothly through Congress, Mr. Greenspan apparently saw a chance to nudge Congress and the president toward further deficit reduction.

He also sought to mend fences with conservatives who have lambasted him for praising Mr. Clinton's plan, which relies more on tax increases than spending cuts to reduce the deficit. He said that merely reducing the

deficit the next five years "without addressing the period thereafter is not going to have the type of permanent effects that I think we need."

■ Tax Plan Survives Attack The Senate on Wednesday rejected a Republican effort to kill Mr. Clinton's proposed tax in-crease on many Social Security recipients, as Democrats rebuffed the stiffest challenge yet to the president's economic plan. The Associated Press reported. The vote was 52 to 47 to turn aside the Republi-



CATCHING RAYS IN WACO — A news photographer sunning himself Wednesday as he watched over the Branch Davidian cult's that he had not told Congress that besieged compound near Waco, Texas. David Koresh, the cult leader, declared a "high holy day" and refused to talk with negotiators.

did not cut the deficit ennugh, but that he had not told Congress that in February because it would have piece of the deficit-reduction plan;

From South Carolina, Lessons for Improving U.S. Schools

New York Times Service

-SUMMERTON, South Carolina -- When Richard . The lessons that Mr. Riley learned along the way are schools. Rural towns like this one did not even have working microscopes in science classrooms.

It was the start of his second term. Within a year, mounting a campaign that offered toil-free education hot lines and educational town meetings, Mr. Riley pushed through changes hailed at the time as the nation's most wide-ranging education effort.

By spending more money on public schools, imposing higher standards and holding the schools responsi-ble for results, the law helped South Carolina post some of the biggest test score increases in the country. even if the state's scores still lag behind many others.

"It brought South Carolina from the dark ages into

the light," said Jo Day, a first-grade teacher in Columbia, the capital.

Mr. Clinton would later make famous. He feel it within a few seconds of the time you meet him.

W. Riley, then governor, now U.S. secretary of education, first looked hard at South Carolina's schools in 1983, he saw an educational backwater. The state insist that schools set goals and test for results; spend and his department will face. Despite considerable trailed nearly all others in test scores and money for money to help schools meet higher standards; ask schools to develop comprehensive plans for change, and keep tinkering with the results.

Many of these principles are incorporated in the Clinton administration's first big education bill, which many states adopted in the mid-1980s. is expected to he unveiled next week.

The 60-year-old secretary's admirers expect him to do for American education what he did for South Carolina: apply his persuasive powers, his gift for winning allies, and his grit to a cause he cares deeply about

"He has a bone-deep commitment," said Bill Youngblood, a lawyer in Charleston who heads a business education group charged by the state with

It affects you."

progress. South Carolina still ranks low compared with the nation as a whole, and test scores have not improved in the last two years. This plateau suggests the limitations of the basic-skills, top-down approach

And time has also demonstrated other needs the law did not meet - ones that Mr. Riley and his aides say they will emphasize at the national level: teacher training, more extensive early childhood programs, flexibility for local schools, consolidating the melange of social services for poor children in schools, and more emphasis on the sophisticated analytical skills that employers want.

Mr. Riley's effort employed tactics like those Ross continues to push for improvement in the schools.

held question-and-answer sessions, set up toll-free numbers and deployed county coordinators to whip up enthusiasm for his proposed changes.

South Carolina's Education Improvement Act was

It raised the state sales tax by a penny on the dollar to pay for remedial and gifted-children classes, higher teachers' salaries, early childhood programs, and new basic-skills tests, including a high school graduation

Schools that improved scores and attendance got cash bonuses; the state intervened in school districts whose scores and other indicators dipped below set

In addition to raising test scores, South Carolina's education law and subsequent revisions fired public enthusiasm about education and created a coalition of politicians, business executives and educators that

Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia was all grins after signing a law in Richmond that limits purchases of handguns.

Firearm Deaths Soaring Among American Youth

WASHINGTON - The rate at which young Americans are killed by guns has risen drastically in recent years, and firearms are now involved in one in every four deaths among persons 15 to 24, the federal government reported.

The National Center for Health Statistics, which has been tracking firearm death rates since the late 1960s, reported that the rate among people 15 to 19 had risen to the highest ever recorded in the United States.

In that age group, and among those 20 to 24, firearms are responsible for more deaths than all natural causes combined. Only motor vehicle accidents cause more deaths in those age groups. In 1990, the last year for which complete data are available, guns used in homicides, suicides or accidents caused the deaths of nearly 4,200 teenagers, according to the report, compared with about 2,500

gun-related deaths in 1985. Sixty percent of deaths among black teenage males were gun-related, compared with 23 percent among white teenage males.

Compromise on Gay GIs Draws Fire on Both Sides

By Bill McAllister Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Supporters and opponents of President Bill Clinton's plan to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military quickly condemned the president after he said that he might agree to job restrictions on gay service personnel, contending that such a step would create serious morale problems.

Advocates of homosexual rights said barring gay people from combat and other military signments would create a separate but unequal career path for them. Backers of the current ban objected that if a number of noncombat jobs were reserved for homosexuals, the chances for heterosexuals of ending up in riskier combat jobs would increase.

"This would not be compromise," said Thomas B. Stoddart, coordinator of the Campaign for Military Service, a coalition seeking an end to the ban on homosexuals in the anned services. "This would be capitulation to the

"All we're asking for is to be treated like everyooe else," said a navy aviator, Tracy W. Thome, who is facing dismissal because he is

homosexual. He said the idea of job restrictions would prevent him from returning to flight duty with the attack jet squadron he had served in before declaring his homosexuality.

Supporters of the military's current ban warned that a compromise arrangement would still have a disastrous impact on military morale while leading to further complications. "This is not going to resolve the issue," said Charles S. Moskos, a military sociologist at Northwestern University.

The possibility that avowed homosexuals might be allowed to serve in the military but with restrictions was raised in a question to Mr. Clinton on Tuesday. The president responded that if the services can discriminate in accepting recruits, "then I would think you could make appropriate distinctions on duty assignments once they are in."

In response to a later question, Mr. Clinton said he would not decide whether to support restrictions until receiving a Defense Department report due July 15 on the proposed re-moval of the ban. "But I wouldn't rule that out, depending on what the grounds and the arguments were," he said.

The Pentagon was directed in January to prepare the report after Mr. Clinton retreated from a plan to end the military ban by executive order. Instead, the president agreed to allow the military services to study the issue and await the outcome of hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee. The hearings are scheduled to begin next week, but the Pentagon has been slow in start its study.

Many in the military have made no secret of their opposition to serving beside avowed homosexuals, saying the presence of gay person-nel particularly in the close quarters of army trenches or navy ships would offend heterosexual personnel and disrupt the efficiency of fighting forces. Permitting homosexuals in the military but keeping them out of the trenches and off ships is an option mentioned by some as a way of meeting the objection to an outright ban while taking into account concerns about maintaining troop morale.

A senior administration official, speaking after the news conference Tuesday, said the president still "thinks it's wrong to discriminate against people on the basis of what they say

Away From Politics

• The Supreme Court ruled, 6 to 3, that a ban by the city of Cincinnation the distribution of free advertising publications from sidewalk racks violated the First Amendment.

 Nearty 3 million low-income senior citizens and disabled Americans have failed to take advantage of a federal program that pays some out-of-pocket medical expenses, in part due to complex appli-cation forms, Families USA, a health-care advocacy group, reported. Japanese cars remained way out front in a reliability survey by the

magazine Consumer Reports, with Saturn one of the few American makes to get good ratings, but the magazine said U.S. automakers had narrowed the quality gap with Japan's automakers. Rupert Murdoch has called Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and at least two U.S. senators to see if he would have political support for a waiver of Federal Communications Commission regu-

lations to allow him to buy back The New York Post. • A 1992 analysis of the home-movie film of John F. Kennedy's assassination supports the conclusion that a lone gunman killed the president, a report by Dr. John K. Lattimer, the first nongovernment

Governor Guy Huat of Alabama had 12 theft charges against him dismissed in a case involving charges of personal use of \$200,000 in campaign funds, but he still faces trial in April on an ethics charge.

John Hersey, Acclaimed Author of 'Hiroshima,' Dies at 78

By Richard Severo New York Times Service John Hersey, 78, the novelist and journalist whose book "Hiroshi-

ma" awakened Americans to the horrors of atomic warfare, died Wednesday in Key West, Florida. His novel, "A Bell for Adano," won a Pulitzer Prize for lictioo in

Mr. Hersey suffered a stroke a year ago, and also had cancer of the colon and liver, said his wife, Bar-

He emerged not only as a firstrate reporter but also as a storyteller who nurtured the idea that writers had to pursue a moral goal. He involved himself deeply in the is-

sues of his day. In public appearances and in work on special committees, he never hesitated to speak out on such issues as the Vietnam War, which he strongly opposed; on problems in American enucation, bombing of Japan in 1945. It was John, who spent most of his first initial stages of World War II. His Polykarp Kusch, 82, recipient of

suggested that his journalism showed in his novels.

The novel "A Bell for Adano" Sicily that was ravaged by World War II. The book used some experiences of Major Frank E. Toscani, for "The Wall," his novel about a U.S. Army officer who became Licata's military governor and learned from townspeople that their most pressing need was the return of their bell, which had been taken down by the enemy and melted for the war effort against the

Mr. Hersey's next big project was "Hiroshima," a major work of nonfiction that traces the lives of six people who survived the atomic was a missionary.

Lewis Gannett, writing in The New York Herald Tribune, called "Hiroshima" "the best reporting" was inspired by events that oc- of the war and Time magazine curred in Licata, a small town in praised its restraint. The piece was developed into a book. There was more praise in 1950 journalist.

events in the Warsaw ghetto from November 1939, with the German occupation, to May 1943, when the last houses in the ghetto were razed. John Richard Hersey was born

in Tientsin, China. His father, Ros-coe, worked for the Young Men's Christian Association there. His mother, the former Grace Baird,

and copyright protection.

Mr. Hersey won praise for the directness of his style, his eye for detail and his ability to get to the heart of any situation. But critics was entered that his injurnalism. The leaves of the leaves and the family moved to Briarchi Manor, New York. After about a skirmish on Guadalcanal. Before moving on to Sicily, Mr. Hersey suffered some injuries, was sinvolved in a few plane crashes. School in Lakeville, Connecticut, involved in a few plane crashes, which he attended from 1927 to and, on one occasion, found his 1932. After that came Yale, from

> he was determined to become a Returning to the United States Returning to the United States and The War Lover" (1959). He in May 1937, he learned that Sinako kept alive his interests in clair Lewis needed a private secretary. Mr. Hersey thus became his summertime factotum.

then Clare College, Cambridge, By

Later in 1937, he was hired by Time magazine. Time seemed to me to be the liveliest enterprise of its type, and I wanted more than anything to be connected with it." he later said.

which he graduated in 1936, and his wrecked aircraft. During the years immediately afthe time his college days were over, ter the war he wrote more novels, such as "The Marmot Drive" (1953), "A Single Pebble" (1956) things that had nothing to do with his books. He joined a number of

local and national educational or-

ganizations and took a post at Yale University in 1965. He became an early opponent of American involvement in the Vietnam War, and in 1965 he was a In 1939, Time sent Mr. Hersey to sponsor of a March on Washington the Far East, where he covered the

writing including censorship, government intimidation of writers and copyright protection.

Written as a three-part series for 10 years in China, spoke Chinese first book, "Men on Balaan," apthe Nobel Prize in Physics for his peared in 1942, and the next year contributions to knowledge of the wrote "Into the Valley," a novel atom, died Saturday in Dallas. He peared in 1942, and the next year contributions to knowledge of the he wrote "Into the Valley," a novel atom, died Saturday in Dallas. He had suffered a series of strokes and had been ill for several months. He determined the magnetic moment of the electron, for which he shared a Nobel prize with another physicist at Columbia University, Wilnotes floating in the water outside liam E. Lamb, in 1955.

> Robert Crichton, 68, author of the best-sellers "The Great Impostor" and "The Secret of Santa Vittoria," both of which became movies, died of heart failure in New Rochelle, New York.

> Wiffiam A. Dyer Jr., 90, president of Indianapolis Newspapers Inc., the parent company of The Indianapolis Star and The Indianapolis News, died Sunday in Indi-

Louis J. Jenn, 77, founder of Jenn-Air Corp., a pioneer in the design of kitchen ranges, died March 18 in Indianapolis.

investigator to examine the autopsy file, says.

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VACATION RENTALS



Page

ŅВА

Herald Eribune. Published With The New York Thore and The Washington Post

Help Russians to Hope

It is a faintly encouraging sign in Mos-cow's crisis of authority that each side wishes to be seen as operating under the law. Unfortunately, the legitimacy of the law itself is at issue. The constitution under which Boris Yelusin's foes would impeach him is, with cause, disdained by his supporters as a tainted Soviet-era product. This is what makes the constitutional court's ruling on Tuesday that Mr. Yeltsin had acted illegally a step toward further confrontation, not away from it. The crucial question remains whether the test will move

from the political sphere to the sphere of unrest, chaos and possibly armed conflict. President Bill Clinton sought to deal with this question on Tuesday by underlining his support for peaceful and democratie means. It would be wild for him even to hint that President Yeltsin should invoke force - although in normal lawrespecting democratie circumstances a chief executive bas a duty to uphold the integrity of the state. But it is right for him to keep pointing out the damage that would be done to American interests by reversal of Russia's democratie and free market quest and by remiliarization or repolarization of Russian-American affairs.

Mr. Yeltsin would make the Russian people the ultimate pobtical arbiter; he means to consult them in a referendum on April 25. No doubt this procedure lends itself to populist abuse, but it meets the standards of representative democracy. The people have far greater authority than any partiamentarians chosen under the Brezhnev constitution. But the risk is that they will vote not on democracy but on the quality of personal and national life they have experienced with Mr. Yeltsin as president. He is vulnerable to a flood of citizen grievances.

This is what makes it necessary for Mr. Clinton and others to go beyond symbolic politics into the concrete realm of foreign aid. Yes, Mr. Yeltsin speaks for "reform," but reform has been irregularly conceived and administered. Mr. Clinton means to show up at their April 3-4 summit — wherever it is — with "an aggressive and quite specific plan for American partnership." It must be worked out in awareness of the sensitivities of troubled Russians and their anxious neighbors alike. It must also offer an incentive, not a substitute, for effective reform, and it must promise to make a difference soon in people's lives.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Prime Time Next Time

Leaving his windbreaker in the closet. Bill Clinton wore a crisp suit, striped tie and polished shoes on Tnesday to the first news conference of his presidency. He not only "survived" the encounter, in the words of one television anchor, but did so without serious damage. This suggests that he might face the press again someday, assuming that he can overcome his advisers' preference for tightly controlled settings far from the dreaded Washington press corps and their habit of asking tougher questions than adoring 9-year-olds do.

Until now, one of the glibbest occupants of the Oval Office since John Kennedy has stiffed the press in favor of one-way radio addresses and the electronic town half, which has to be a media planner's gift from Heaven. Both enable him to serve the high democratic ideal of talking directly to the people. including well rehearsed children, while

avoiding questions from the resident press. There is nothing wrong with the Cousin Bill approach; and there is much to be gained by burdling the Beltway to talk to the folks who sent him there in the first place. Still, televised press conferences have their uses, especially at a time when the administration is being criticized, albeit less vigorously than it deserves, for conducting health care talks in secret. Nobody has hit

on a better way than through the press for the public to question its chief executive. Although rarely models of elevated discourse (ask Richard Nixon), press conferences shed light on policy, increase the accountability of the president and the press, and give him a chance to show that

he, not his handlers, runs the show. In that regard, Mr. Clinton did all right on. Tuesday. Apart from the squishy suggestion that he might allow the military some leeway on the deployment of homosexual soldiers, he spoke crisply and in whole sentences on matters ranging from the Supreme Court to the spotted owl. He sounded only one note of exasperation, when asked for the third time' whether he meant it the first two times when he said he supported Boris Yeltsin.

"Let's do this again," said someone at the end. And why not? At the present rate, Mr. Clinton is on course to match the dubious record set by the Great Communicator himself, Ronald Reagan, who held a mere 0.5 news conferences per month. Even George Bush, loopy syntax and all, took the podium 2.9 times per month. That is a standard to which Mr. Clinton might reasonably aspire. And the next outing should be at 9 P.M., now that his advisers can be

sure he's ready for prime time.

Getting Away With It?

Commit atrocities on a large enough scale and you can get away with it, on the argument that full accountability would destabilize the political order.

That is the callous conclusion invited by El Salvador's sweeping amnesty law, promotedby President Alfredo Cristiani and burriedly passed last weekend by a National Assembly controlled by his pro-military party. This unseemly rush to protect the guilty affronts the United Nations-sponsored peace process, international buman rights law and the memory of El Salvador's victims.

President Cristiani can still impose administrative rather than judicial penalties. But, given his kid gloves approach to military and guerrilla murderers so far, be probably will not do so unless he is pressed by the outside world.

El Salvador's 12-year civil war left more than 75,000 dead and a million displaced, in a country of just 5 million. The vast majority of victims were civilians. The Truth Commission set up as part of the United Nations peace process investigated 25,000 cases, interviewing 2,000 witnesses. Its report names those responsible, directly or indirectly, for some of the most heinous crimes, like the 1980 murder of Archbishop Oscar Romero by rightists, the 1981 massa-cre of peasants in El Mozote and the 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests, both by the military, and the 1985 assassination campaign against local mayors by the guerrillas.

International law holds governments re-

sponsible for punishing such crimes. So does

practical politics, since no democratic culture can be built where citizens bye in terror of armed forces that hold themselves above all law. But in cases like El Salvador, where criminality was so pervasive and civil institutions remain so weak, practical politics also argues for pursuing symbolic, not total, ac-countability. In chain-of-command systems like the government and guerrilla armies, senior officers bear ultimate responsibility

for the deeds of units they command.

That is an argument for limiting the number of trials to those for a few higher-ups. But the Truth Commission endorsed an even more cautious approach: administrative removal of human rights violators from mili-tary or civilian office and a 10-year ban on their future political candidacies, a less risky course than protracted criminal trials.

As bad as it is, the amnesty law does not preclude imposing such penalties at a later date. But the unseemly rush to pardon is

hardly an encouraging sign.
The United States and other aid-giving countries can stiffen the Cristiani government's spine. The Clinton administration bas already beld up \$11 million of aid until El Salvador institutes the UN recommendations. If necessary, that financial pressure can be increased. Given the role that the Reagan and Bush administrations played in funneling money to the Salvadoran military and concealing what it knew about responsibility for these crimes,

Washington cannot just walk away. -- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Tale of 10,000 Ties

A recently deceased corporate executive in Pittsburgh left behind a collection of some 10,000 neckties. He had worn hardly any of them. Until he died (be was in his 70s) be was almost always seen in the same

tie, a blue one with food stains. He apparently went nearly every day to several of the half-dozen elothing stores he frequented and bought ues of many types. He knew what he was looking for," said one of the store owners.

To many American men this sort of behavior is, while not exactly normal, at least understandable. The impulse to acquire colorful, attention-getting ties is strong in men, neckties being about the only accepted cutlet for tendencies toward flamboyant male display. On the other hand, the tie is also the only item of apparel that can be freely ridiculed by one's friends and associates. On such occasions the wearer is expected to join in the general hilarity even though deep

down he probably considers his neckwear to be a truly beautiful and expressive accessory. Many a man has spent more than he should on some tie, only to have second thoughts about subjecting it to the judgment of his peers, who will undoubtedly consider it too bright, too expensive, too many borses and beagles on it. He may take it out occasionally and wonder how it would look with a smoking jacket — although, being an American male be also wouldn't be caught dead in a smoking jacket, and may even have

a provision in his will to that effect. That is likely what happened on a grand scale with the late corporate executive in Piusburgh. His name has not been disclosed. but his tie collection has been acquired by a clothing merchant who was owed a lot of money for neckties. The ties are being sold at auction - the last occasion, we'd guess, on which most of them will be seen in public. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

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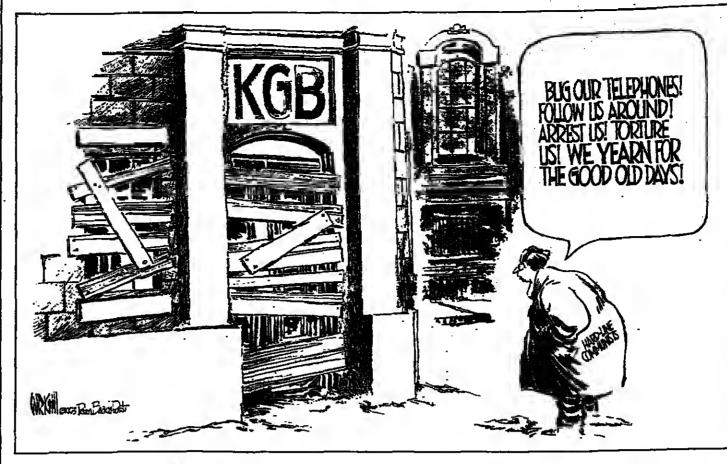
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OPINION



The Loss of Two-Parent Families Damages Society

WASHINGTON — In a week when the future of Russia is banging in the balance, it may seem frivolous to write about anything else. But the topic of this column is not frivolous, ft is the American family, whose condition, according to three reports that appeared within

days of each other, is alarming. William J. Bennett, the always provocative former secretary of education and drug czar, now working at the Hudson Institute, introduced an "Index of Leading Cultural Indicators" at a Heritage Foundation press confer-ence. The 19 indicators, he said, show that "over the last three decades we have experienced substantial social regression," particularly in matters related to families and children.

Since 1960, he reported, "there has been a 560 percent increase in violent crime; more than a 400 percent increase in illegitimate births; a quadrupling of divorce rates; a tripling of the percentage of children living in single-parent homes; more than a 200 percent increase in the teenage suicide rate; and a drop of almost 80 points in the SAT [pre-college scho-

lastic aptitude test] scores."

No sconer had that bleak message been absorbed than I picked up the latest issue of the Aspen Institute Quarterly, devoted to children and families. David Gergen, the estimable editor-at-large of U.S. News & World Report, wrote the introductory essay for a volume based on papers prepared for an Aspen "domestic strategy group," co-chaired by the conservative Mr. Bennett and a liberal, Scuator Bill

Bradley of New Jersey. According to Mr. Gergen, an Aspen semmar last summer brought together a variety of experts, among them both strong advocates and sharp critics of past government wel-fare programs, and found "interesting convergences" of views; no unanimity, but "more common ground

here than is often supposed." The main points of agreement are that "our children are in worse shape than generally thought," and that they have been victimized by cultural trends (particularly the rise in divorce and illegitimacy), the abandonment of traditional values and the worsening economic conditions of many

poor and middle-class parents. Whatever their particular agenda. Mr. Gergen said, the participants agreed that "the best anti-poverty program for children is a stable, intact family." The person whose words Mr. Gergen was quoting is William A. Galston, a University of Maryland political analyst who has been brought onto the White House staff by President Clinton specifically to work on family policy. In his essay, Mr. Galston acknowBy David S. Broder

ledges the relevance of both economic and cultural factors. He says that the two most important forces affeeting children for the worse in the past generation have been declining economic prospects for young, poorly educated male workers and the accelerated movement toward singleparent households."

Reflecting on what government can and cannot do, Mr. Galston says: "Returning to a higher-wage, higher-productivity growth track is not just an issue for the American economy, but for America's children and families as well. Reversing the trends of the past generation toward non-marriage and divorce poses even more complex challenges, but I am pessimis-tic that we can do more than scratch the surface of our social ills without real movement in that direction."

The policy debate is not new. Rival advocacy groups such as the liberal Children's Delense Fund and the conservative Family Research Conncil have been arguing for their favor-ite policies for years. But it is signifi-cant, I think, that conservatives now embrace some government economic policies, like the earned income tax credit or higher personal exemptions for dependents, while liberals now acknowledge the centrality of values like family stability, personal respon-

sibility and work. That is wby the third of the week's reports is so significant. In last year's campaign, what could have been an important debate on family policy took a disastrous turn when a speech writer for Dan Quayle inserted into a subject a paragraph criticizing the

television character Murphy Brown for ber single motherhood. The press went crazy, and thereafter any real discussion was buried in hoo-haws

The French

Rejected

Joblessness

By William I-faff

PARIS — The predicted oblitera-tion of the French Socialist Party

in Sunday's first-round padiamenta-ry vote has been seen by some as

confirmation of the death of social-

ism. This does not follow. The con-

servative parties will take power after Sunday's second-round election feel-

ing serious anxiety about governing under the deadline of a 1995 presi-

dential vote. It is by no means certain that when the time comes to elect a successor to François Mitterrand the victor will be a conservative.

Today's French Socialist Party is

organizationally and morally in organizationally and morally in wreckage. Out of this process, however, will eventually come some new movement on the left, and it will

stand for more or less the same things Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists have tried

to stand for with more or less success.

years ago on a program of nationaliza-tions, and took banks, insurance com-panies and big industries into public ownership. Two years later they halted the nationalizations, and have since

joined their conservative opponents in

selling off the shares of state-owned

companies — in part because the stand has increasingly needed the cash. Nationalized companies are not

necessarily less efficient than private

ones. The essential question is one of

management, not ownership. But ne-

ther are state-owned companies auto-

matically more socially minded than

private ones. As they compete in an

international economy, both are driv-

en to function in the same ways. Cer-

tainly this is the case in countries like

France, where private enterprise has imposed upon it, and accepts, fairly

strict norms of social responsibility.
"Socialism" in Western Europe

now means more or less what liberalism has meant in the United States. a

general inclination of government town

ward social intervention and assump-tion of responsibility for the well-

being of the citizenry. There are

conflicts between left and right on so-

called cultural issues, but none of

those in Europe carries the emotional

charge of the race, abortion and ho-

mosexual issues in the United States.

The specific reason usually cited for the French Socialists' defeat is practical, not ideological. The Socialist government failed to create jobs. Unemployment went over 3 million just

before this election. The voters seem to

have held the Socialists guilty of intervening too little in the economy, or not

well enough. They now expect the con-servatives to do better.

The conseivative parties are equally

unideological. In France they cam-

paigned in the last parliamentary dec-

tion, in 1986, on slogans of maket liberation and deregulation borrowed from Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. None of that was heard this

time. The near bankruptcy in which the Reagan and Bush administrations

left the U.S. government, and the

havoc wrought in American and Brit-ish industry (and society) by unregu-

lated market forces, mean that Rea-ganism-Thatcherism has become a

handicap rather than au asset for

The conservatives in France, who

are by no means united, have cam-

paigned mainly by saying that they would manage things better, end the scandals, improve the economy. They promise to support small business to

create new jobs, lower taxes on indus-

try (even though the public deficit is unprecedentedly high), reduce public

spending, create new training programs for the young and the mem-

ployed. It is more or less Bill Clin-

ists' program. They probably will

themselves make much the same

promises campaigning in the next election. What other program is there? That is why I say that there has

been no rejection of socialism in this

election. There is no "socialism" to

reject. There no longer is a distinctive Socialist program for industry and

All of the European countries ex-

cept Britain are following the centrist policies of the "social market econo-

my" or "social capitalism," where in-

dustry is left to the private sector,

although with more interventionist

government support than in the Unit-

ed States, and with the government attempting to supply a high level of welfare and social services. Party dif-

ferences have become variations on

the same theme. Under President Clinton, even the United States is

enemy everywhere is not an ideology

but recession, joblessness and pover-

International Herald Tribune

C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

ty and its consequences.

headed in the same direction. The dr.

the modern economy.

It could even have been the Social-

ton's or Ross Perot's program.

conscivatives elsewhere.

The Socialists came to power 12

over Mr. Quayle and Murpby Brown. Now, Aflantic magazine has taken almost half its April issue to bring the topic back into serious public debate, in an article by Barbara Dafoe Whitehead summarizing much of the current research. But the real value is its cover, which will be seen on newsstands by millions of nonsubscribers.

In billboard size type, it says: "Dan Quayle was right. After decades of public dispute about so-called family diversity, the evidence from social science research is coming in: The dissolution of two-parent families, though it may benefit the adults involved, is harmful to many children, and dramatically undermines our society." That is the point.

The Washington Post.

Your Zealots Are Bad for Your Cause

NEW YORK — Someone look-ing out for the sorry state of my soul sent me "The Spirit of Jezebel," a religious tract originating with a pastor in Texas that takes a kind of seamless-garment approach to America's problems. It's all women's fault

Equal opportunity, the wearing of slacks, women in the military and on the bench, feminism, even bobbed hair — all have contributed to the The solution is clear: "Women were

never made to be in the work force outside the home, but to marry, bear children, and guide the house. The young women are not exhorted to become professional business women to be some man's boss or submit themselves to another head, but are under the father's authority until marriage, when the husband becomes her only head and anthority and her provider."

To say that if this pamphlet had been written about the proper subservient role of black Americans it would be the most flagrant form of racism is to state the obvious. To say that it inveighs against legal abortion states the obvious as well.

But the obvious has now become news, ever since Dr. David Gunn was shot in the back outside a Florida abortion clinic. The assailant was a protester so committed to the wellbeing of women and children that his wife once charged in court documents that be had been violent with

her and their two young daughters. The man leading the protests at the clinic where Dr. Gunn was killed was a former Ku Klux Klan member who once broke into a clinic and slammed By Anna Quindlen

an administrator into the wall. None of this came as much of a surprise to anyone following the course of the anti-abortion movement in America. For what the murder illustrates has been obvious for some time: The autiabortion movement is being steered largely by its right wing, by the reacretributory rhetoric, their harassment of patients and their "wanted" posters for doctors that contain everything except the line "Dead Or Alive," the zealois have created an atmosphere at dozens of clinics across the country in

which an act like the marder of Dr. Gunn was the obvious next step.

Like the author of the Jezebel tract, those who have hijacked the antiabortion movement from its more moderate players come with an agenda that goes far beyond ending a pregnancy. Anti-abortion hot lines now include information on bow to protest against bomosexuals in the military and sex education in the schools. Judie Brown of the American Life League will inform you that the IUD is an abortifacient, and Randall Terry of Operation Rescue says

that women belong at home.

"He should be glad he was not killed the same way that he has killed other people, which is limb by limb," said one anti-abortion advocate of Dr. Gunn's murder, her compassion extending only in utero. "If we really believe they're child killers, it may be justified," said a former police officer

anti-abortion commando, jamming clinic phone lines and picketing doc-

I know that there are others, thoughtful and empathetic. I have istened to the voices of Helen Alvare, the intelligent and articulate woman who speaks on this subject to the Alvariet Cathelia highest for the American Catholic bishops, and Nat Hentoff, the friend of the First Amendment who tweaks the synonymous with fundamentalist

The New York Times.

tors at their homes.

Christianity by describing himself as a Jewish atheist.

I was heartened when the president

of a Texas anti-abortion organization reviled the shooting of Dr. Gunn: "You don't win a moral war through force or coercion or intimidation. You win through reason." But those who talk in a heartfelt way of abortion as the taking of life are being overwhelmed by the zealotry of those who consider criminalizing abortion the first step toward eliminating the ascendancy of the offending Jezebel. For years they have talked about valuing life when what they really value is a way of life long gone.

It is not only time for advocates of

legal abortion to oppose this zealotry. It is time for those who are opposed to abortion and who shrink from putting bloody pictures in the mail, noxious acid through the clinic keyhole or a bullet in a good man's back to speak out, too. Those whose ethos is a seamless garment of respect for life, not one of subjugation and control, must speak loudly if their cause is to have any credence.

Economists of the Macro Sort Don't Do Much Good By Robert M. Dunn Jr.

WASHINGTON — Are economists good for the economy? A survey of the Nobel prize winners in economics - presumably the best in the business — suggests not.

Thirty-two economists have received the Nobel prize since it was instituted in 1969. Seventy-eight per-cent of winners have come from two countries - the United States, with 20 laureates, and Britain, with five - that have had relatively poor economic performance in recent decades.

From 1965 to 1990, real per capita output in America and Britain grew by 1.8 percent per year, compared to 3.3 percent for the other major industrielized countries. Both countries have had low savings and investment rates and slow labor productivity growth during much of the post-World War II era. In America, real hourly wage rates for unskilled workers have actually declined by more than 10 percent since 1973. America's glut of wonderful economists does not appear to have accomplished much for millions of Americans.

There have been no Nobel prizes for economists from Germany or Japan, where economic performance has been particularly strong. Nor have there been prizes for the economists of the fast-growing Asian "tigers" such as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore.

Among the countries that have not won Nobel prizes, Israel and India have strong academie traditions in economics. Both have had more than their share of economic troubles. Two explanations are possible for this inverse relationship between economists and economic performance. First, it might be argued that aca-

demie economics has become little

more than lancy quackery. For the first century and a half after Adam

Smith, economists dealt with practi-

cal questions in a straightforward and useful manner. But in recent decases are being pursued cades suspicion has mounted that their product is irrelevant nonsense

whose main purpose is to confuse governments and the public. The prime example of such quack-ery was the Laffer Curve, invented by the economist Arthur Laffer. Purporting to show that cutting taxes would increase government revenues. the curve was used to rationalize the

budget-busting tax cuts in 1981. Another example is the dubious notion of the Harvard economist Robert Barro that budget deficits do not matter much because people are so rational and foresighted that they increase their savings rates by enough to pay the later taxes to cover the deficit. In fact, during the 1980s, when federal deficits exploded, U.S. private savings rates sank to historic ows, meaning that the deficits were very harmful to the U.S. economy.

The second and more interesting argument is that it is in precisely those countries with troubled economies that students are most attracted to economics, in part because their governments are willing to spend money on research in the field.

Economists also seem to prosper in the same societies that reward lawyers - that is, where there are lots of disagreements over who ought to get what, and how they are going to get it. These are also societies that often have troubled economies - in part because a lot of time and resources are spent lighting over how to divide the pie, time that could otherwise be

used to make the pie bigger. Indeed, in recent years economists have increasingly been employed by lawyers to estimate the value of assets or financial losses over which court

Economists are not totally useless. Those who work on the economics of individual markets, an area known as microeconomics or applied price theory, are often quite successful in sug-gesting how things can be improved. Environmental economists, for ex-

ample, have developed real insights into why private markets fail to deal with pollution, and about how the resulting problems can be eased. Health economists know that the medical system performs badly in part because consumers cannot evaluate their need for a procedure that a doctor has a smancial interest in providing, and because a third party, an insurance company, is paying the bill. They also have some insights as to bow to make the system work better -although their suggestions tend to be expensive and/or involve the goverument in regulating what has his-

torically been a private market. But macroeconomics, which deals with business cycles and other aspects of the entire national economy, is a mess. This is unfortunate, since the typical citizen is interested in the macroeconomy. As a result, the failures of the macroeconomists tend to

reflect on the entire profession. The macroeconomy is not some-thing you can go out and observe directly to see how it behaves, so macroeconomists are especially fond of models. Unfortunately, these models are often based on unrealistic assumptions. Thus even short-term pre-

dictions are frequently wrong. Fortunately for the theorists, as the noted economist Albert Hirschman once said, in economics "a model is never defeated by facts, no matter

how damaging, but only by another model." This sometimes leaves gov-ernments with little alternative to basing policies on theories that fly in the face of experience, until better theories are developed.

As a last resort, they might want to look around and see what is actually happening. But that will never win you a Nobel prize.

sor at George Washington University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The writer is an economics profes-

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A Snarling Storm

NEW YORK - One of the most serious storms which has visited the Middle-West for some years commenced on Wednesday [March 22] and is still raging. The damage done in Indianapolis is estimated at \$100,000. Telegraphic communication is interrupted throughout various States. The Mississippi Valley also was swept yesterday [March 23] by a terrific cyclone. The towns of Tunica and Cleveland have almost been destroyed, and serious loss of serious storms which has visited the been destroyed, and serious loss of life at the former is feared.

1918: Business as Usual

PARIS - The French Government has decided that the daily life of Paris shall not cease during the bombardments by the long-range gun. On the other hand, the population will be warned in future by the beating of whistles by drums and the blowing of whistles by policemen. For the duration of the bombardment the public services will

continue to operate normally, and trains, Metros, trains, etc., will not stop running. This gun warning (Alerte No. 3) will be an intimation to the public not to gather in crowds m the thoroughfares

1943: Bigger Bombers LONDON - From our New York

edition:] New types of bigger, faster and better-defended American bombers, able to carry three or four times the present bomb load of the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, will be used by the United States Army Air Forces to bomb Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe by night as well as by day this summer, Major General ira C. Eaker, commander of the 8th Air Force, said today [March 24] in an interview at his beadquarters. The "experimental stage" of American air operations in Europe is over, he said, and "the next step is to build up our air force to operate on a scale of full partnership with the

1891 vs 20

OPINION

Yeltsin: Looking to Locke, He Avoids Kerensky's Path

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In London's Putoey Vale Cemetery, eight miles south of Marx's grave in Highgate Cemetery, rest the remains of Alexander Kerensky, who might have spared Russia a 70-year secession from civilization. Boris Yeltsin seems to understand the moral of Mr. Kerensky's failure.

In July 1917, at a moment of extreme fluidity io the dissolution of the old regime. Alexander Kerensky became Russia's prime minister. Perhaps he would have been brushed aside anyway, but his cantious centrism, his insufficient radicalism, doomed him. He wild not remove Russia from the war of coldly multiply property owners by redistributing land. In a matter of mooths, Bolsheviks, manipulating "workers' councils" pretending to be a legitimate legislative authority, deposed him, using democratic rhetoric to advance totalitarian designs.

Mr. Kerensky spent 53 years in exile. Mr. Yeltsin's decision to appeal past today's ersatz legislature (concocted by the dying Communist regime) to the people shows that he will not go quietly along Mr. Kerensky's path.

It is not surprising that the sudden collapse of an empire and a secular religion has resulted in chaos, or that the old ruling class of Communists is tenaciously trying to use the new parliamen-lary forms to regain domination. But time — if Mr. Yeltsin with Western help can buy enough of it — is working against the old guard, for two reasons.

One is actuarial: The old guard is old.

The other is that Mr. Yeltsin and the resurgent Russian people are creating intractable facts.

Every day brings a thickening of civil society, those private institutions of consensual association and empowerment that enable society to flourish independent of, and if occessary in opposition to, the state. James Billington, the li-. brarian of Congress and a specialist in Russian history, notes that in the Ortho-dox and other churches, parishes are multiplying more rapidly than priests tan be found to administer them. Furthermore, there is under way the largest

liquidation sale in history, In 1992 more than 46,815 stores and other state entities were privatized. Mr. Yeltsin aims to sell 8,000 more per month. If the program is not derailed, by the end of the year 150,000 state properties - 25 percent of all state ass will have been sold. Business Week reports that more than 40 percent of all Russians already are working full or part time in the burgeoning private sec-tor. This is the Second Russian Revolu-

tion — a Lockean Revolution, at last, If Russia is to have a democratic order in a consensual society, it must use John Locke to erase Marx's legacy. Locke, the most important intellectual progenitor of the American Revolution, held that property rights exist prior to government, to which people submit to secure their propcaty. And property is to be understood capaciously as "lives, liberties and estates" because property is indispensable to individual independence and security. Private property is the foundation of a

right to privacy generally.

Some of Mr. Yeltsin's opponents are crypto-fascists, totalitarian opponents of any sphere of privacy. And in January in Washington a Yeltsin adviser warned that if fascism comes to Russia, it will not be a mild form — not Franco's or even Mussolini's --- but National Social-

ism, complete with "ethnic cleansing."
Mr. Billington believes that Russia faces a choice of two identities. One is authoritarian nationalism glorifying the state and military, and imposing order from the top down. The other is market-oriented democracy that builds participatory and consensual institutions from the bottom up.

Extreme nationalists want Russia to play a role regarding the former Soviet republics comparable to Serbia's role regarding the remnants of Yugoslavia. They would adopt a "Chinese model" of openness to the international economy combined with internal repression.

For the United States, says Mr. Billington, the stakes are enormous. The entrepreneurial maritime powers — first England, then the United States have always tried to prevent anthoritarians from dominating Eurasia and reducing democratic societies on the Eurasian periphery to vassalage. If Russia becomes locked in nationalist conflict with the other parts of its former empire, the former Muslim republics may become similarly radicalized for selfprotection. This could tip the Middle East's balance toward the Iranian rather than the Turkish model.

Mr. Billington believes that even Germany, balanced uneasily between East and West, could be pulled away from its postwar democratic identity, toward a Enrasian pattern of autocracy. If so, the United States might become a marginalized, merely regional power.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to dash, by means of extraconstitutional decrees and a referendum, toward completion of the anti-socialist revolution has coincided with a crushing electoral repudiation of Europe's last unrepentant socialist party. This repudiation occurred Sunday in France, that nation of perpetual political ferment, where Roussean and the French Revolution infected modern politics with utopianism, and Fourier and Saint-Simon gave that delusion a socialist cast.

Today, to shake off the dead hand of all that, Mr. Yeltsin is listening, as it were, to Locke, a father of American liberty. Boris Yeltsin's fight is ours. Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inside Germany

What is so disturbing about the recent voting in the German state of Hesse is not that the far right scored nearly 10 percent, but that this came as a surprise to so many people. Why did it? Weren't the 2,000 violent acts against foreigners in Germany sufficient warning?

Did those hundreds of thousands arching to protest such violence think that by lighting candles, hatred would be overcome? Did they think that wearing the slogan "My Friend Is a Foreigner" on soccer uniforms would stem bigotry? Singing "We Shall Overcome" hardly turned the tide against racial hatred and violence in America.

There are racists and bigots in America, but we don't call them "Neo-Bigots" or "Neo-Racists" — they're racists and bigots. The people who advocate and practice violence against foreigners in Germany are not "Neo-Anything," they are Nazis. And there is nothing new about Nazism in Germany. Desecration of Jewish cemeteries is not new, violence against foreigners is not new, hatred and arrogance are not new. They are only now rising to the surface again, to the extent

that people are finally taking notice.

There is a cancer in Germany, but it is ool oew, it's only oow becoming danger-ously malignant. It will do oo good to cover it with a Band-Aid, or point to another stricken soul and say be suffers too. The only way to treat the disease is to admit that it is there, and then start

rigorous treatment.

What is needed is for people to look around them, beyond the obvious signs
— the murders and beatings — to the everyday examples of hatred and bigot-

ry, the little unkindnesses, the denials. the finger-pointing. What it will take is for everyone to open their eyes and look

about them, and even more importantly, to look within themselves. MICHAEL PETERSON. Weiterstadt, Germany.

From Tragedy, Hope In Bosnia, thousands of babies conceived by rape will be born this year. Most will be rejected by their mothers and their commonities. They are

doomed to miscrable lives.

Elsewhere, thousands of childless couples are desperately trying to adopt. If the two groups could somehow be brought together, it would do little for the raped mothers, but it would change hellish lives into beautiful ones for the children, and for their adoptive parents.

Burma Can Be Pressed

ALBERT REISS.

Le Chesnay, France,

In response to the report "Nobelists Call for Sanctions on Burma" (Feb. 20): Remember the sanctions against

South Africa. Although they were oot necessarily carried out perfectly, they forced the white minority regime to repeal apartheid laws and to oegotiate for a future nonracial South Africa even if many obstacles remain.

Next is Burma, whose military junta has been totally oeglecting democracy. Comprehensive sanctions are the best way to remove the cancer.

IWAKAWA YASUHISA. Chiba, Japan.

The Pope Is No Help

Anthony Lewis's warning. "Where Will We Put the Next Three Billioo?" (Opinion, Feb. 20), accords with a recent statement by the eminent French hu-manitarian Léoo Schwarzenberg that the Pope's condemnation of birth control amounts to "nonassistance to a person in danger — a punisbable of-fense in France. One wooders how many of your readers would agree that the Pope could usefully be replaced by someooe with a less irresponsible atti-

> NESTA COMBER. Vence, France.

No, Taiwan Is Not China

tude toward Planet Earth.

Regarding "Taiwan Is China" (Letters, March 5) from Chih-Chien Hsu: Taiwan is not China. The people of In 10day's world, where overpopula Taiwan feel oatural affinity with China tion is behind so many of society's ills, it and Chinese culture, but they do oot wish to be under Chinese rule. The two would be more humane if "pro-life" advocates would channel their fervor countries should live and let live, like and financial resources into positive, oot brothers, closely related and friendly oegative, efforts - becoming "pro qualibut living in separate bouses. Neither should try to dominate — let alone conquer — the other.

C. K. TIEN. Torooto.

All for Love

to your readers. Very frankly this article

Regarding "Britain: Demoralized, Let Down by Mediocre Elites" (Optnion, Feb. In your issue of Feb. 13 you devote a 25) by William Pfaff: full page and a half to the murder of a certain Kenneth P. Love. Except for his being (I suppose) a friend of important people in Washington, I doo't see how Mr. Love's life could be of any interest Yes, Britain is demoralized by a "me-

The Effete Elite

diocre elite," the same "mediocre elite" demoralizing the whole world. ANNE STANFORD.

Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Guns: Stop the Carnage, Ban the Damn Things

By Molly Ivins

A USTIN, Texas — Guns. Every-where guns. But let me first point out that I am not anti-gun. I'm proknife. Consider the merits of the knife. You have to catch up with someone to stab him. A general substitution of knives for guns would promote physical fitness.

MEANWHILE

Plus, knives don't ricochet. And few people are killed while cleaning knives.

I support the Second Amendment: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But 14-year-old boys are oot part of a well-regulated militia. Members of wacky religious cults are not members of watery reagons can are not part of a well-regulated militia. Permitting unregulated citizens to have guns is destroying the security of this free state.

I am intrigued by the arguments of

was more a tribute to friendship than a

that a life is lost. It muddles our thinking

We "anti-choicers" are alarmed by

the ethic of unbridled individual rights

that informs much of the pro-choice

thinking. We fear that if the rights of the

defenseless are oot protected, then all of our rights are undermined.

HANS JACOBSE.

FAITH M. TOWLE.

St. George, Switzerland.

Thessaloniki, Greece.

about the innate value of human life.

PHILIPPE ROCHEFORT.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

contribution to journalism.

Choice, Pro and Anti

Walters:

those who claim to follow the judicial doctrine of original intent. How do they know it was Thomas Jefferson's dearest wish that teenage drug dealers should cruise the nation's cities perforating their fellow citizens with assault rifles? The reasons for keeping guns away

from everyone but members of well-regulated militias get clearer by the day. An often-used comparison is that of the antomobile, another lethal object regularly used to wreak great carnage. Society is full of people who have not got enough sense to use an automobile prop-

erly. But we haven't outlawed cars. We do, however, license them and their owners, restrict their use to presumably sane and sober adults and keep track of who sells them to whom. At a minimum, we should do the same with guns.

There is no rational argument for guns in American society. This is oo longer a frontier nation in which people hunt to eat. It is a crowded, overwhelmingly urban country in which letting people have access to guns is a continuing disaster. Those who want guns —
whether for target shooting or lumting
— should be subject to the same restrictions placed on gun owners in Britain, a
nation in which liberty has survived

nicely without an armed populace.

The argument that "guns don't kill people" is nonsense. Think of how many family arguments end in murder because Regarding "A Woman's Right Prethere was a gun in the house. Did the gun kill someone? No. If there had been no gun, oo one would have died — at least vails" (Letters, March 9) from C.A. not without a good footrace first. Guns do kill. Unlike cars, that is all they do. There is a danger in employing the language of human rights in the service of abortion activism. It hides the fact

In his thriller "Jurassic Park," Michael Crichton points out that power without discipline is making society a wreck. By the time someone becomes a martial arts master - literally able to kill with his bare hands - that person has undergone years of training and discipline. But any fool can pick up a gun

39-33

and kill with it.
"A well-regulated militia" surely im-plies long training and discipline. That is the least that should be required of those who are permitted to have guns, because a gun is literally the power to kill, I used to enjoy tauoting my gun-out friends about their psychosexual hangups—always in a spirit of good cheer, you understand. But letting the noisy minority in the National Rifle Association force us to allow this carnage to contin-

ue is just plain insane.

I do think gun outs have a power hangup, I don't know what is missing in their psyches that they oeed to feel they have the power to kill, But oo sane society would allow this to continoe. Ban the damn things, Ban them all. You want protection? Get a dog.

The writer is a columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.



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ROUTE TO SERENITY

TOPICS The Changing Face Of European Families

Europeans are getting married less often and later, having fewer children and living longer. Since 1960, the rate of marriages among 7.8 per 1.000 to 5.9, and the average age at first marriage has risen from 25.6 to 27.3 for men and from 23 to 25 for women. The size

of the average family has fallen so

EUROPEAN

dramatically that only Ireland and Sweden among major countries exceed the replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman. Louis Roussel, a French demography expert, says new hirthcontrol techniques are only partly responsible for smaller families. Increasingly important are economic, social and educational factors, which are changing peo-ple's notion of what a family is

fice to have one.

Meanwhile, an EC study has found that the number of people over 60 has risen by half over the past 30 years and will grow by half again in the next 30. The EC's population of older people could reach 100 million at that time, with a quarter of those peonle over 80.

and what they are willing to sacri-

Around Europe

Twenty years after the publication of his novella "A Clockwork Orange," the English novelist Anthony Burgess has finally concluded that art can be dangerous. His hook, and its screen adaptation hy Stanley Kubrick, had hrought charges against both men of "concocting a piece of violent pornography," as Mr. Burgess writes in The Observer of London, Indeed, the film, full of stylized and mindless violence, was hanned in Britain, though in no other country,

The novelist had long argued that some of the greatest litera-ture — from the Bible to Shake-speare's "Titus Andronicus" —

(Continued from page 1)

government, said Wednesday that it approved

of abolishing South Africa's atomic weapons,

sions were made - were destroyed.



NEXT STOP, PARIS? — Pamela Harriman, who has been named ambassador to France and would be the first woman in the job. It was also announced that Raymond G. H. Seitz, the first career foreign service officer to serve as U.S. ambassador to Britain, will remain in his post.

contained vivid scenes of rape, | sharply lower street prices: A | New York Times. Among the remutilation and massacre — and that in any case, "aggression was built into the human system and could not be taught by a book,

film or play."
But, he concludes, "we all bow now, anyway, to a thesis I thought I would never accept that art is dangerous."

Drug trafficking is up sharply in Austria, officials say. The clearest proof is a stark rise in drug-related deaths, from 62 in Vienna two years ago to 94 last year, and from 5 in the Austrian capital in the first 2 months of last year to 23 in the corresponding period this year, Der Spiegel of Ham-hurg reports. The easier availahil-ity of drugs is also reflected in

but that it was skeptical of Mr. de Klerk's

Mr. de Klerk said knowledge of the program
claims to have disposed of all of the country's

had been restricted to a handful of ministers.

Government officials said it was only last mum deemed necessary for a "credible determent relating to the bomb program — including minutes of meetings where important deciiog minutes of meetings where important deci-

Officials said the decision to develop atomic and the fact that it could not rely on outside

weapons was taken hy Prime Minister John assistance, should it be attacked.

gram of heroin now costs less than a third what it did two years ago. The police attribute the change to the lowering of borders with the former East-bloc nations, and to a vigorous traffic in drugs to help finance fighting in the former Yugoslavia.

Remember "A Boy Named Sue," the Johnny Cash song about a child who grew up punch-ing people who laughed at his name? Not likely in Germany. where parents are forhidden by law to choose names that hlur gender or otherwise "endanger the well-being of the child." Names that didn't make the cut last year were recently cited in an annual survey, quoted by The

Vorster at the urging of Pieter W. Botha, then the defense minister and president from 1979 to

Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that he

WEAPONS: South Africa Says It Built and Destroyed 6 Nuclear Bombs

The decision to build seven bombs, the mini-

"South Africa's relative international isolation

jected were Bierstübl ("heer-hall"). Störenfried ("disturber of the peace"), and Whoopy, According to The Week in Germany, riskier names aren't altogether out of the question. It cites "a case in Munich, in which parents were able to persuade a judge to allow them to name their child 'Cougar.'

A Venice court has ordered an overly conscientious employee to take some time off — for the first time in 28 years. The man, identified only as Athos, said, "I like my work." If he takes all the time due him, he will return to his claims-office joh in late 1996.

Brian Knowlton

Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that he would

mobilize military reservists to help police in a

crackdown on "burbaric" political violence, in-cluding the murders of children, Reuters re-

Mr. de Klerk said the police were holding 18

members of the Azanian People's Liberation

Army, the military wing of the hlack-suprema-

He said reservists would be called up to

drastically increase the manpower of the securi-

ported from Cape Town.

cist Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mitterrand Said to See Staying as a 'Duty'

By William Drozdiak Washington Past Service

PARIS - A close ally of François Mitterrand's said Wednesday that the French president would spure demands to leave office from conservative opponents who expect to form a new government next week and "will not retire one minute" before his mandate expires in

The departing justice minister, Michel Vanzelle, who is one of the president's most trusted advisers, said Mr. Mitterrand believed his continued presence was vital for the country "in order to provide the proper democratic bal-ance to the overwhelming majority that a new center-right government will enjoy in the legis-

"His duty is to stay," Mr. Vauzelle said. "The nation has given him a mandate that the constitution fixes at seven years. He intends to serve his country."

Mr. Vauzelle's comments provided the strongest evidence so far that the 76-year-old presi-dent plans to remain head of state despite a continuing battle with cancer and the looming conflict with a hostile government.

The Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who is shead in opinion polls among likely presiden-tial candidates, said Tuesday that "it would be in Mitterrand's own interest to resign" in light of the crushing defeat inflicted on his Socialist Party in the first round of parliamentary elecThe opposition alliance linking Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic with former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy expects to control between 440 and 480 of the National Assembly's 577 seats after a runoff vote is held Sunday. The Socialists may win fewer than 70 seats; in the previous legislature they held 276.

But Mr. Chirac's appeal was contradicted on Wednesday by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who harbors ambitions of recapturing the presiden-cy and avenging Mr. Mitterrand's defeat of him in 1981. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had urged Mr. Mitterrand to resign months ago but, with Mr.
Chirac holding the advantage in opinion polls. be now says it would be better for Mr. Mitter-

rand to finish his second term.
"If we wanted to obtain the departure of
Mitterrand," he said, "we should have said so before the elections and alerted the voters to the onsequences we would draw from their votes. We must respect the constitution."

Despite the Socialist defeat, Mr. Mitterrand appears confident that he will be able to exploit s presidential powers during the forthcoming "cohabitation" with an opposition government to divide and conquer his rivals on the right. Besides the personal rivalry between Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, there are sharp policy differences that may soon arise after being camouflaged in the legislative program unveiled by the center-right coalition be-

Mr. Chirac's party is taking a hard-line stand in defense of French farming interests, even at the cost of killing hopes of reaching a global trade accord and provoking a crisis with France's partner in the European Community. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wants to renegotiate the EC's recent farm reforms, but he and his party ardently believe in European integration and worry about the chauvinistic tendencies of their

The second secon

Gaullist partners. Aides say that Mr. Mitterrand will exercise his full presidential prerogatives in determining foreign and defense policy, and intends to use his remaining time in office to instill fresh momentum in the drive for European unity. He will not be perturbed, aides say, if any new initiatives on Europe should cause trouble for the ruling conservative coalition.

At a farewell meeting with Socialist ministers that participants described as emotional, Mr. Mitterrand analyzed the reasons behind the Socialists' cataclysmic defeat. The president reportedly deplored the failure of the Socialists to heed his advice and approve a proportional voting system that would have greatly cut the margin of their loss. margin of their loss.

He also thanked the cabinet, led by Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy, for work performed under difficult circumstances. "You've served the republic; you've served a great idea," Mr. Mitterrand said according to a government spokesman, Louis Mermaz.

Egypt Secretly Extradites N.Y. Bombing Suspect

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service CAIRO — The Egyptian man alleged to be the ringleader in the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York was turned over to U.S. agents in Cairo on Wednesday and flown back to the United States, Egyptian officials said.

The arrest and extradition of Mahmoud Ahu Halima, 34, was handled by the country's intelligence service and remained a secret until Mr. Halima left Cairo.

[Federal officials described Mr. Halima as a New York City taxi driver and said he arrived at Stewart Airport in Newburgh, New York, north of New York City, Wednesday night. He was to be arraigned Thursday. The Associated Press reported from New York.
["He is probably more involved in this bombing than any of the

other ones we have arrested so far." a federal investigator said. He said at least two more suspects were The iovestigator said Mr. Halima oversaw the operation in which a bomb loaded in a rented

van was detonated in a parking garage beneath the trade center.] Although Mr. Halima had apparently been arrested on March 14, according to one official, security officials repeatedly denied that they had any information or knowledge about the suspect. Government officials, according to those close to the investigation;

lamic militants if the detention and extradition of Mr. Halima became public before he left the country. Mr. Halima is the fourth suspect arrested in connection with the recent months to break the back of

Feb. 26 bombing that left six dead and more than 1,000 wounded. He has close ties with the militant Egyptian cleric. Sheikh Omar

The radical cleric is closely tied with the main militant organization, the Islamic Group.
The capture was a coup for security forces that have been unable in

an increasingly violent militant Islamic movement. It was unclear, however, whether

feared a possible backlash hy Is- ment of President Hosni Mubarak. roundup of militant suspects and later discovering his identity, or lain in wait for him when he arrived in Egypt. There was no word on the whereabouts of Mr. Halima's German-born wife and four children, who reportedly fled to Egypt with him shortly after the arrest of the first bombing suspect, Mohammed A. Salameh, in New Jersey.

There was oo explanation of the

ve the (

Abdel Rahman, who calls for the violent overthrow of the governwicent overthrow of the governMr. Halima, capturing him in a legal basis for the extradition. violent overthrow of the govern-

Weizman Gains Israeli Presidency

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Ezer Weizman, a blumt-talking: swashbuckler who evolved from a hawkish general into a leading voice for peace with the Arabs, was elected Israel's seventh president Wednesday by a parliament that for a while was the gang that couldn't

A befuddled and embarrassed legislature had to vote twice because the first time, for reasons unclear, it wound up with 124 ballots' being cast - four more than its membership.

But in the end everything came out as expected.

Mr. Weizman, 68, a former defense minister and air force commander who had quit politics a year ago, completed his comeback by defeating Dov Shilansky, a former parliament speaker. The vote was 66 to 53, with one ballot blank.

The new president's five-year term will begin on May 13, when he succeeds Chaim Herzog, who has held the basically ceremonial, but potentially influen-· tial, position for the last decade.

Also Wednesday, the opposition Likud party held its first nationwide primary to choose a head of the party, with Benjamin Netanyahu, a former deputy, foreign minister, strongly favored to finish first in a four-candidate field. The main question seemed to be whether he would win a 40 percent share of the vote. which is needed to avoid a runoff, but that will not be swered until the ballots are counted Thursday.

Although the presidency has no real power, except to pardon criminals, it can be an important forum, and Mr. Weizman, who was a driving force behind the 1978 Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, has binted that he will use the office as a bully

In the past, he called for more rapid strides toward peace with Israel's Arab neighbors and direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He himself was said to have talked with the PLO in 1989, when such contacts were illegal, and although he never confirmed or denied the reports, he was forced out of a left-right unity government



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risk of inheriting it.

more are at risk.

Who gets it? The disease is known to

When does it appear? It typically

What is the outlook? The disease

usually in 10 to 20 years after it

appears. Research suggests that

sequence, but further research is

needed to confirm the theory.

which is incurable, is eventually fetal,

severity and age at onset are linked to

the number of repetitions of the mutated

may appear earlier or later.

affect about 30,000 Americans; 150,000

strikes in the third to the fifth decade but

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW YORK - After 10 years in a research purgatory of false leads. failed experiments and long stretches of despair, an international team of scientists says it has discovered the most coveted treasure in molecular biology, the gene behind Huntington's disease.

Now that they have the gene in hand, researchers say they can begin making headway in understanding the disorder, a neurodegenerative illness that usually strikes a person in the 30s or 40s, insidiously destroys body and sanity alike, and kills within 10 to 20 years.

The first clues to the gene's location came in the early 1980s, at the dawn of the contemporary era of molecular genetics. But researchers soon ran into a succession of snags that trans-formed the search into an irresistible if irritating quest that seduced some of the biggest names in biology.

Of particular interest to scientists, the mutation that causes the disease is one they have lately seen in genes that cause other illnesses, a sort of molecular accordian effect in which a

tiny segment of the gene is abnormally expanded and repeated over and over.

Researchers emphasized that much work needed to be done before they could use the mutation as any sort of precise prognostic tool. Nor does the finding the gene mean that a treatment for the disease is imminent.

The finding will be reported Friday in the journal Cell, crediting as its author the Huntington's Disease Collaborative Research Group. This reflects a rare instance of sustained scientific cooperation in which six laboratories in the United States, England and Wales shared their data and ideas.

"This is a landmark event," said Dr. Rick Myers of the University of California at San Francisco, who had independently been seek-ing to isolate the gene. "I can hardly believe that it's finally here after all these years."

Dr. David L. Nelson, a molecular geneticist-

at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said: "I think this is fantastic. It's taken so long to find this gene, and there's been such bizarre speculation about why people couldn't get it, that I'm relieved and thrilled to see the search has ended." Dr. Neison has worked on another disorder, called fragile X syndrome, which is caused by a similar abnormal gene expansion.

the protein produced by the normal version of the Huntington's gene works in the body, and why the expanding mutation within the gene has such catastrophic consequences.

"From what we've seen so far, the protein doesn't look like anything else we're familiar with," said Dr. Francis S. Collins of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, a participant in the collaboration. The disorder sometimes begins in childhood

or adolescence but more often is silent until well into adulthood, at which point the symptoms begin: random, uncontrollable movements in every part of the body, psychiatric disorders, mental deterioration and death. Researchers now suspect that some of the Salem witches may have suffered from Huntington's. The disease results from the extensive death of neurons in the basal ganglia, a region of the

brain that controls movement and possibly cog-Rare as the disorder is, it has remained much in the public eye over the years, partly because the search for the gene has been so widely

Through a stroke of great luck 10 years ago, Dr. James F. Gusella of Massachusetts General

Huntington's Disease: Gene Identified The next step in research is to find out how Hospital and the leader of the collaboration. came up with a so-called marker for Huntington's, a piece of DNA that indicated roughly where the gene must be, somewhere on the upper arm of chromosome 4, one of 23 pairs of chromosomes packed in every human cell.

Dr. Gusella and his collaborators assumed it would be a relatively straightforward task to find the specific gene, but instead scientists floundered for years as other genes — including those for cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy and neurofibromatosis - were plucked out to

The scientists repeatedly were led astray by unusual inheritance patterns of the Huntington's gene and by the complexity of working near the tip of a chromosome. The end regicts of chromosomes are thought to be dense will genes and to be subject to a lot of so-called recombination, or chromosomal-exchange ents, making them very difficult to sift

From now on, biologists plan to put most of their enterprise into the Human Genome Project, the vast effort to systematically lay out all 100 000 most found in the human blue point. 100,000 genes found in the human blueprint.

Deciphering the Tale Of a Pre-Mayan Lord

Sources: Massachusetts General Hospital; "The A.M.A. Medical Encyclopedia" (Random Hos

Portrait of a Fatal Disease

What is Huntington's disease? Huntington's disease, or Huntington's

clusters deep in the brain. It causes progressive, debilitating symptoms:

How is it passed on? Scientists now know that the disease involves an

chromosome 4. Each child of a parent with the disease has a 50 percent

inherited mutation that produces extra copies of a gene sequence on

chorea, involves degeneration of the basal ganglia, a pair of nerve

chorea, which is rapid, jecky, involuntary motion, and dementia,

accompanied by personality changes, memory loss and imitability

By John Noble Wilford

EW YORK - There once was a warrior by the name of Harvest Mountain Lord. He lived in a hot, humid land by the bend in a river that flowed into another river that ran to the sea. Many were the battles he fought and the blood rituals he endured, for this warrior was

ruler of the people by the bend in the river. The exploits of this warrior-king who lived more than 1,800 years ago were recorded in hieroglyphics carved on a stone monument, or stela, found in 1986 in the Mexican state of Veracruz. On the face of the stela are a fullfigure portrait of a richly attired man and a lengthy text telling of his rise to kingship through several years of warfare and elaborate accession rites presided over by a shaman.

From the moment of discovery, archaeologists had felt sure that this could be one of the most important pre-Columbian monuments ever found. But they knew nothing of the story it told because they could not read the strange

In a rare scholarly achievement, an archaeologist and a linguist deciphered the ancient writing system, called epi-Olmec. They determined that it was closely related to ancient Mayan writing. which has only recently been deciphered itself. and could be descended from the obscure hieroglyphics of the Olmecs, a pre-Mayan people along the Gulf of Merico who developed one of the earliest major civilizations in the Americas.

 Reporting their research in the journal Science, Dr. John S. Justeson of the State University of New York at Albany and Dr. Terrence Kaufman of the University of Pittsburgh said the decipherment "yields the earliest currently readable texts in Mesoamerica."

From evidence in the text, the basalt monument has been dated at A. D. 159. Since the cartiest known complex writing sytems in the hemisphere have been identified in the region archaeologists call Mesoamerica, from central Mexico south into Central America, this would make the epi-Olmec text the earliest to be

deciphered anywhere in America. Dr. George E. Stuart, an editor of National Geographic magazine who is an archaeologist and authority on Mayan culture, said the deci-

tant but little-understood epoch in Mesoamerican cultural history. These are the centuries between the warning of the Olmec society, which flourished from 1200 to 500 B.C., and the literate Classic Period civilizations of the Ma-

yans and others, beginning about A. D. 300. The Olmecs were a particularly enigmatic people, known today mainly through their distinctive sculpture of huge human heads with masklike expressions and thick lips. Their heartland was in the Mexican states of Veracruz and Tahasco, Although they built no great cities, the Olmecs developed a wide trading network and left a legacy of art and religious ritual. The jaguar, a recurring theme in Olmec art, is a prominent figure in the stela ter-

In a commentary accompanying the report. Dr. Stuart wrote, The art of the Olmec and their Middle Preclassic neighbors appears to reflect many fundamental patterns seen in later Mesoamerican remains, including certain political and religious motifs and themes, the use of the calendar, and the beginning of writing — although examples of the latter are rare."

S appealing as the prospect of learning more about the Olmees may be, Dr. Justeson, an archaeologist and computer scientist, and Dr. Kaufman, an anthropological linguist, were cautious about possible archaeological implications of their work. "The script may itself descend from an Olmee hieroglyphic system, but too little of the Olmee script has been recorded to confirm or disprove a connection," they wrote.

The writing is called epi-Olmec because it was used by people irring in the former Olmec lands, at least some of whom were probably Olmec descendants. The language represented in the text, the researchers found, is an early form of Zoquean, a branch of the Mixe-Zo quean language family still spoken by 100,000 to 140,000 rural people in the states of Veraeruz, Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca.

With the greater interest in Mayan cultures to the south, the Olmec region has been little explored in recent decades. Dr. Justeson and Dr. Kaufman said that to expand their decipherment and test their current results they must wait for archeologists to dig up more epi-Olmec monuments hearing tales of other warrior-kings like Harvest Mountain Lord.

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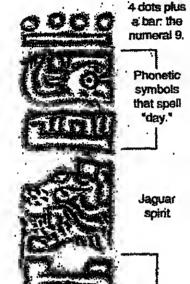
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Another Tale From Ancient Stone

Researchers Interpret this excerpt from the recently translated epi-Olmec stela as part of a description of a ritual. It instructs a king that 'mine days later a jaguar spirit. should be acquired."



Sources: Images randered from an adaloat photograph from the Center for Maya Flesearch;

interpretation by John Justeson.

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New Drug Slows Multiple Sclerosis

By Barry James

FTER hundreds of proposed cures have been tried and rejected, researchers are still no closer 10 a cure for multiple scierosis, the progressive neurological disease, but there is now a serious hope that the dehilitating and fatal disorder can be held in check.

In the United States, an advisory committee of the Food and Drug Administration this month recommended approval of a new drug, Betaseron, that scientists say is the first to be demonstrably effective m slowing the rate at which multiple sclerosis develops.

And in Britain, the same compa

ny that developed the so-called Lorenzo's Oil a treatment for the rare genetic disorder adrenoleukosclerosis. Scientists disagree on the value of the oil.

new methods are therapeutic treatments and not cures. Nevertheless they are hopeful for breakthroughs in the fight against one of the most

at the University of Chicago, told The New York Times. Dr. Arnason, an investigator in the FDA study, said it "alters the natural history of the disease, significantly, and be happier."

Betaseron is made by Chiron Corporation and Berlex Labs. The disease. drug is an immune-system hor-

acute episodes of the disease and in lessening the severity of episodes

Researchers emphasize that the that did occur. Brain scans of the patients indicated that the drug reduced the nerve damage that characterizes the disease

baffling of diseases.

Betaseron "is going to mean a lot," Barry Arnason, a neurologist land that developed Lorenzo's Oil, said it hopes to begin trials late this year on an edible oil it believes has the potential for blocking multiple

Croda's development of a treatfavorably. People are going to stay ment for ALD was featured in the on their feet longer, work longer movie, "Lorenzo's Oil," based on movie, "Lorenzo's Oil," based on the story of a Washington couple who discovered their son had the

The news that the company is ceived a low dose or a placebo.

dystrophy or ALD, is developing mone, beta interferon, which in a working on a similar product to study involving 372 patients was treat multiple sclerosis came to found to be effective in reducing light because of the publicity enstudy involving 372 patients was treat multiple sclerosis came to found to be effective in reducing light because of the publicity enlight because of the publicity en-gendered by the movie.

The new oil would act to reduce the rate at which, in multiple scierosis, a farry coaring called myelin is progressively lost from nerve cells. Symptoms of the disease, ranging from slurred speech to paralysis, can develop over many years or even decades. Researchers believe multiple sclerosis is a disease in which the body comes under attack from its own immune system. Betaseron works by correcting an abnormality in T-cells, which form an important

part of the system.
In the U.S. study, 124 patients. or one third of the total, who received a high dose of Betaseron, had fewer and less severe episodes of the disease than those who re-

Breakthrough on Malaria Vaccine

By James Brooke

New York Times Service OGOTA - Working in laboratories housed in Victorian-era hospital buildings here, a Colombian physician may have unexpectedly jumped to the front of a world race for a vaccine against one of the planet's deadliest diseases: malaria - zuela since 1987, the vaccine, which In an article in The Lancet, a goes by the chemical name SPf66, medical journal published in Brit- is now winning attention outside ain Dr. Mannel Elkin Patarroyo and others reported that a field. trial involving 1,548 volunteers found a general protection rate of 38.8 percent against the most common and deadly form of malaria, Plasmodium falciparum, which causes about 95 percent of malaria

deaths worldwide. In children aged 1 to 4 years, who are the most vulnerable to mfection and death, protection rose to 77 percent. The rate for adults over 45 was 67 percent. Immunity was found to last from one to three spiraled as scientists have lost but- ventional approaches when he de-

tarroyo said in an interview in his cine does not work against the office here. "The three-dose series costs 30 cents. That's less than the price of a Coca-Cola." . Tested on 41,000 people in Bra-zil, Colombia, Ecuador and Vene-Latin America. In January, field trials started in Tanzania, and later

this year, doctors from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research m Washington hope to start vaccinating 1,000 volunteers in Thailand. "If the vaccine gives 40 to 50 to 60 percent efficacy, that's a very good start," said Howard Engers, manager of the World Health Or-

ganization's malaria immunology ogram, who is belping supervise the Tanzania trials.

Need for malaria protection has

ing on the treatment method, the

mortality rate is 1 to 3 percent for-

Plasmodium falciparum. malaria kills at least I million people a year. Provoking fevers, chills and violent shaking, malaria is re-

In Latin America, humanity's losing battle against malaria is easily documented in Brazil, host to half of the area's recorded 1.2 mil-

Dr. Patarroyo took two uncon-

years.

"We are getting 40 to 66 percent protection in field trials," Dr. Pa
"Basmodium falciparum. The vacPlasmodium falciparum. The vacPlasmodium falciparum. The vacPlasmodium falciparum. The vac-

Most malaria vaccine work has concentrated on killing the parasite in the sporozoite stage, as it enters the human bloodstream after a mosquito has bitten its victim. The U. S. Army, currently the world leader in malarial vaccine research. has concentrated on this phase. Al-In sub-Seharan Africa, where 90 though Walter Reed has tested 15 infected people are concentrated, have reached the stage of the wide field studies accorded Dr. Patar-

royo's vaccine In contrast, Dr. Patarroyo's vacsponsible for as many as half the cine attempts to block the parasite deaths of African children under in the later merozoite form, as it emerges from an initial incubation in the liver, where it can cause mild malarial fever and headaches. The vaccine stimulates antibodies, and the antibodies prevent the parasites from infecting red blood cells, the final and deadly phase of a malarial

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| Uniffies | 95.27 | 95.97 | -0.73 | Rew Materials | 96.14 | 96,46 | -0.33 |
| Finance | 93,58 | 94.29 | -0.75 | Consumer Goods | 85.84 | 86,79 | -1.09 |
| Services | 108.49 | 108.03 | +0.43 | Miscellaneous | 96,64 | 96,51 | +0.03 |

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Credo at North West: Water's Water Everywhere

By Erik Ipsen

ARRINGTON, England - British tap water is clear, clean (one hopes) and rarely considered a promising topic for scintillating conversation. Except, that is, at the newly refurbished Warrington headquarters of North West Water.

Three years after it was privatized, North West Water, one of the five largest water companies in the world, is much slimmed, far less bureaucratic and — hold on to your faucets — actually exciting. Much of the credit goes to Bob

A homebound staff

suddenly finds work in

Thian, a former pharmaceutical industry executive who confesses he originally thought the offer to head the company was a joke, a convert who now aims to make the biggest splash in the water

business since Esther Williams. "The process of treating water looks simple, but the moment you try to do it differently, to cut costs, you turn it from a medieval cottage industry into a high-tech process industry," said Mr. Thian, one of whose many aims is to turn the company into nothing less than "the MIT" of water and waste-water-treatment technology.

than "the MIT" of water and waste-water-treatment technology. Share analysts who follow the company admit they don't exactly know what to think of Mr. Thian. "He is certainly not a born and bred water and waste man," said Daniel Martin of Robert Fleming Securities, who describes the water-company executive as "more aggressive, more of a visionary." Another analyst confesses that Mr. affords in the only utility executive, among the scores he deals with, whom he approaches with "fear and trepidation," an outgrowth of what he refers to as Mr. Thian's "macho management" style.

In an effort to escape the shackles of a finite and highly regulated home market, Mr. Thian has pushed his company far afield, buying £150 million (\$222.6 million) of mostly U.S.-based companies selling everything from water filters to advanced membrane technology. He also has successfully bid on a number of contracts to build and operate water and sewer services in cities from Macao to Melbourne to Mexico City, where just last week North West won a \$400 million contract.

As an increasing number of cities around the world privatize their utilities, North West has found itself among only a handful of

See WATER, Page 14

Tokyo Fires Back **At Clinton** On Trade

By James Sterngold New York Times Service TOKYO — Escalating the trans-Pacific war of words, Japan met tough trade talk from President Bill Clinton with tough talk of its own Wednesday, angrily rejecting asser-tions that the Japanese market was closed and threatening a legal bat-tle if the U.S. administration imposed new tariffs on imports of

Japanese minivans. The latest exchange was sparked by comments Mr. Clinton made at a press conference Tuesday in which he kept to his administration's combative tone on trade relations with Japan. Asked if he had dropped his campaign pledge of sharply increasing tariffs on im-ported Japanese minivans, by reclassifying them as trucks rather than autos, Mr. Clinton criticized the Bush administration's decision not to take this step and said he was

reviewing the issue.

Mr. Clinton also was harsh in criticizing Japan's large trade sur-plus. He said the persistence of this abalance with the rest of the world "can only lead one to the conclusion that the possibility of obtaining real, even access to the Japanese market is somewhat re-

Noboru Hatakeyama, vice minister for international trade and industry, said Wednesday that a unilateral reclassification of Japanese minivans as trucks would violate the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Such a reclassification would increase the tariff on the vehicles to 25 percent from

"I hope an influential country such as the United States is not trying to circumvent the GATT rules." Mr. Hatakeyama said, "If they do, of course, we will go to GATT," he added, and take legal action against the United States.

Mr. Hatakeyama responded to Mr. Clinton's remarks about the closed nature of Japan's economy by asserting it was more open than America's, as measured by tariff

Budding Rebound in Japan? Series of Signals Points to Fragile Recovery

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Listen carefully and you may hear the Japanese economy hitting bottom.

For the past two weeks, the steady drumbeat of bad economic news has subsided, supplanted by a spate of favorable tidings. The Tokyo stock market, which has been propped up by government intervention, has risen on fairly heavy trading volume by more than 10 percent since March 4.

The economy, though still months away from robust growth, is emitting a few feeble signs of recovery, including a sharp rise in the index of leading economic indicators. And in hopes of ensuring that

the situation really does improve, the government is preparing its biggest package yet to boost economic growth, a collec-tion of spending and tax mea-sures, including tens of billions of dollars for public works. While some bearish analysts

believe the economy will continue to contract into next fall, lead-

Positive Japanese Thinking? Leading economic indicators Quarterly index of monthly, 1987 = 100 '87 '88 '89 '90 '91 '92 *50 = half of households surveyed were optimistic

ing to the longest recession in Japan's postwar history, others the leading economic indicators for January went np, hitting the 50 percent level — the so-called see these and other recent developments as indicating that the boom-or-bust" line - for the vorst is over, or nearly so. "Is this something real? I think so," said Robert Feldman, chief conomist at Salomon Brothers (Asia) Ltd. "The indicators seem

to be turning the right way, gov-ernment policy is clearly turning the right way and sentiment is improving."
The Economic Planning

first time in 10 months. An index sistently above that level usually signifies an expanding economy three to six months ahead. while a consistently lower index usually signifies contraction. In another indication that the

See RECOVERY, Page 13

Belgian Government May Become A Victim of EC Currency Turmoil

BRUSSELS - The Belgian gov-ernment teetered on the brink of collapse Wednesday in a budget crisis brought on by the currency turmoil in Europe.

If the government did fall, it would be the first to do so as a result of trying to meet the exacting singlecorrency targets of the Maastricht treaty on closer European union.

The country's four-party coalition government offered to resign on Tuesday after the collapse of negotiations over how to raise taxes and de-couple wages from inflation to close a widening budget gap. Unless a way out of the impasse

is found quickly, the situation could exclude Belgium from a levels, and by saying that America's small vanguard group of countries ca's deficit was largely America's expected to participate in the use of fault, because it imports too much.

It might also mean that Belgium would assume the rotating EC presidency from Denmark in July without a functioning government.

The Belgian franc, one of the

stronger currencies in the eight-currency EC grid, slipped to fifth place from fourth on Wednesday morning but then recovered to The fact that the Belgian franc

is slowly becoming unhinged illustrates" the tension in the exchangerate mechanism, said Ian Amstad, economist at Bankers Trust in London. "The Belgian currency is not

The Belgian central bank quickly responded, raising its emergency lending rate to 12.5 percent from 9.75 percent, its end-of-day rate a full percentage point to 10 percent and its central rate half a percent-

sent the Bel20 index of leading stocks in Brussels down by 0.75 percent, to 1,247. The European Monetary Sys-

tem's exchange-rate mechanism has been buffeted by speculators since last autumn, partly as a result of the high-interest-rate policy of the German central bank, which is seeking to limit the inflationary pressures caused by unification. On Wednesday, the Bundesbank

calmed fears that it would reverse its recent policy of mildy easing rates, but it did nothing to encourage markets to believe it would accelerate the slow downtrend.

A Bundesbank board member, Otmar Issing, confirmed that the

See BELGIUM, Page 10

Brussels Offers Sign of Support For Yeltsin Plan

By Tom Buerkle BRUSSELS — The EC Commission sent a "political signal" of support to reformers in Moscow on Wednesday by dangling the pros-pect of an eventual free-trade ar-rangement between Russia and the European Community.

The commission asked EC member nations to alter the terms of its mandate for negotiating a partner-ship agreement with Russia by writing in a statement to the effect that there could be a free-trade agreement "when economic and political circumstances in Russia are suitable."

The commission also specified that, as part of any such agreement, Russia would be expected to carry out all obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

of which it is not yet a member.
On Tuesday, EC officials noted that the proposal was not yet assured of backing by EC member governments, many of which are struggling to cope with a surge in imports from Eastern Europe.
Officials in Brussels say a free-

trade accord is unlikely until well after the year 2000 and would require far greater progress toward a yet made. The offer also is only one ele-

age point to 8.5 percent. The move ment of the Western effort to support the Russian reform movement led by President Boris N. Yeltsin in its current struggle with hard-liners in the Russian Parliament.

More substantial and immediate

aid is to be discussed by foreign and finance ministers of the Group of Seven nations next month. Rus sia reportedly has asked for a \$20 billion aid package, including \$6 billion to prop up its currency. Nevertheless, the commission characterized its proposal as an important gesture by Europe during the current crisis in Russia.

"The political signal is clear," said Hans van den Broek, EC commissioner for external political relations, who will visit Moscow on trend was intact when be told a Friday and Saturday to underline

See BRUSSELS, Page 10

G-7 Link **Proposed** By Russia

WASHINGTON - The Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, proposed Wednesday a five- to sevenyear cooperation program between Russia and the Group of Seven industrialized countries covering finance, technology, trade and investment.

Mr. Kozyrev suggested a oint coordinating committee be set up to oversee the program and called for Russia to be admitted as a full member of the G-7.

In a speech at American University, be also stressed the need for the former Soviet Union's foreign debt of \$80 billion to be rescheduled. Mr. Kozyrev was in Wash-

ington for two days of talks with the Clinton administration on the political turmoil in Moscow and to plan for a summit scheduled for April 3-4 in Vancouver, British Columbia, between Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin and President Bill Clinton. In London, meanwhile,

British government officials said the United States and Britain had agreed that foreign and finance ministers of the G-7 nations should meet to: discuss Russia in mid-April.

They said Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister John Major had spoken for 30 minutes Wednesday about the political problems of Mr. Yeltsin and ways in which they might support the reform process in Russia. (AFX, Reuters)

Jardine Is Looking Back Toward China

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG - Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., reporting Wednesday a strong 1992 carnings performance, said it hoped to ag-gressively expand its business in China.

But Hong Kong's oldest and most British bong, or trading group, which has shown warmess of the mainland lately, provided no evidence of just how it would chart such a reverse course.

Jardine Matheson reported a 17
percent increase in profit, to \$316
million, and a 14 percent rise in its
dividend, slightly better than most

analysts' expectations.

The news highlighted a string of good results for other companies in the group, controlled by the Keswick family, which includes Dairy Farm International Ltd., Jardine International Motor, Mandarin Oriental Hotels, Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. and Hougkong Land Holdings Ltd.

Nigel Rich, the managing direc-tor of Jardine Matheson and effective head of a group that accounts for roughly 10 percent of the local stock market's capitalization, said Jardine continued to weigh its op-tions on expansion in China.

Mr. Rich ruled out inviting a Chinese investor into Jardine Matheson, a Hong Kong-style in-surance policy against future politi-

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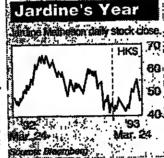
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cal difficulties with Beijing, but he remained tight-lipped on specific expansion plans.

"We intend to vigorously pursue our whole range of businesses in China," said Mr. Rich, playing down the Sino-British dispute over political reform in Hong Kong and its fallout for the company. very much hope Jardine Matheson can continue to get on with its business in China."

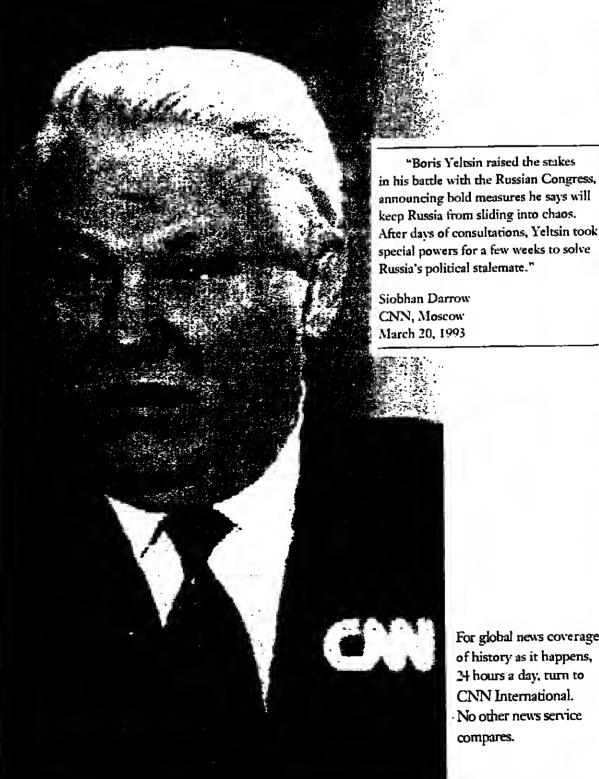
However, given its long British tradition and recent direct criticism of Jardine from China, which sent group share prices plunging in No-vember, some observers remain skeptical about the fruit of such a porsuit. Can the Jardine group, which has no significant China-based shareholders, surmount a history that has placed it squarely

See HONG KONG, Page 13

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Dow Jones Averages

FUROPEAN FUTURES

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks fell Wednesday for B third consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange, after a profit warning from Merck & Co. triggered widespread selling in drug shares. Higher Treasury bond yields and

lingering concern about the political situation in Russia also drove stocks lower, traders said. After drug stocks, computer issues, led by International Business Machines Corp., posted the biggest losses.

N.Y. Stocks

"There are a number of things burting the market," said Thomas Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. "Bonds are going down, and stocks are under

pressure because of the drugs."
The Dow Jones industrial avercomputer-guided buy orders in average yield that was lower than volving about 300 stocks in the expected. The yield on the bench-Standard & Poor's 500. according to Birinyi Associates. Rebounds in oil shares offset big declines in IBM and Merck. The average had been down as much as 30 points during

the day. Metrik plunged \$2,125 to \$34.875, after bottoming at \$33.75. its lowest level in two years. The company, the world's largest drug-maker, said 1993 earnings would come in below investors' expecta-

tions. IBM plunged \$3 to \$51.25, but Microsoft gained \$3.125 to \$86.25 and Apple rose \$1 to \$53.75.
Declining common stocks topped advancers 8 to 7. Trading was active, with about 274 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, compared with 233 million

on Tuesday. The Standard & Poor's 500 In-dex finished 0.69 of a point lower Bt 448.07. The Nasdaq Combined Composite Index lost 0.67 of a point to 674.37.

Stocks had opened higher on news of an unexpectedly large rise. of 2.2 percent, in February durable-goods orders. This report is certainly good news in that it means the economy is getting stronger, said Tony Cecin. direc-tor of trading at Piper. Jaffray & Hopwood Inc.

Treasury bonds fell after the durable goods report, stabilized brief-ly, and then dropped further, alage finished 16.48 points lower, at though the Treasury's sale of \$15.25 billion in two-year notes drew an mark 30-year bond was 6.81 per-cent, up four basis points on the day. Wednesday's loss extends two

days of declines touched off by skirtishness about the political buttles between President Boris N. Yeltsin and the Russian parliement. "There's always the freakout factor," said Philip Smyth. a market analysi ot Birinvi, "People get upset about these things and they sell their stocks."

BELGIUM: Currency Victim?

(Continued from first finance page) weekly business magazine the latest cut in German interest rates would not be the last this year. But be also restated the Bundesbank's caurious policy. The magazine Finanzen quoted Mr. Issing as warning the Bundesbank had to take a depreciation of the mark against the dollar

Anyone urging swift interestrate measures should be aware of the risk this involves and not give

Foreign Exchange

the impression long-term rates automatically recede further parallel to central-bank rates." he told Finanzen, Mr. Issing said lower interest rates should not endanger the mark's value, adding that the German currency's depreciation against the dollar "should

be taken seriously."

The mark was quoted against the dollar Wednesday at 1.6270, down from 1.6338 at the close in London on Tuesday. The Belgian franc was at 20.63 per mark in late trading. below its central ERM rate at

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Swiss francs, up from 1,5095 francs. higher-than-expected rise in inflanon in Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia region decreased the likelihood of an immediate cut in key German interest rates. "The Bundesbank is in a gradual easing mode," said the chief economist at

control, Belgium's membership of. billion francs, just as the economic tating EC presidency.

On most counts, Belgium al-

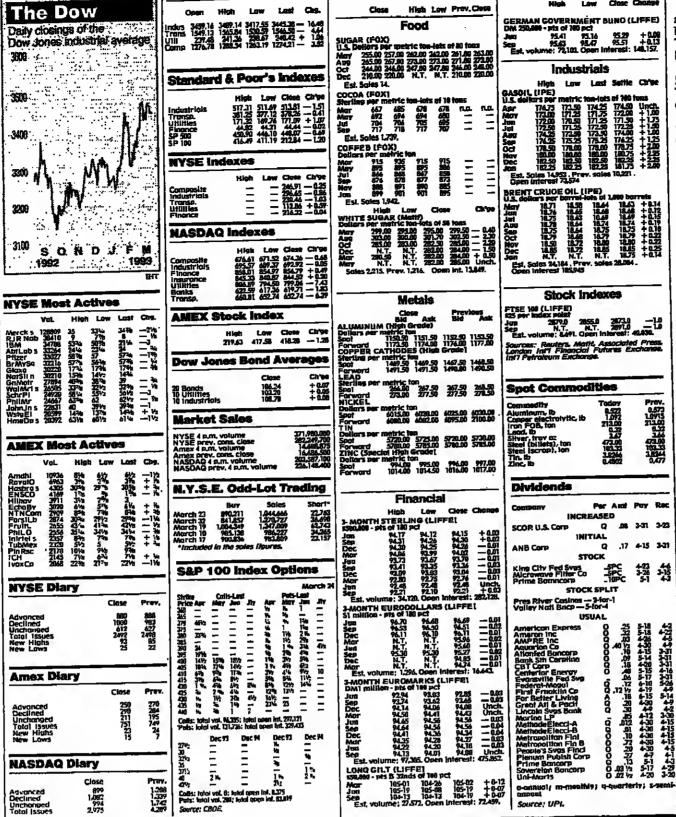
pared with 115,950, and at 1,5160

Economists said that Tuesday's DKB international, Gerard Lyons.

Belgium's troubles have a wider resonance because it is one of the countries, along with Luxembourg, the Netherlands. Germany and France that have been identified as the first EC members to share B single currency. To qualify, they must meet tough standards on inflation, interest rates, currency stabil-ity, budget deficits and public debt.

slowdown in Europe is eating into

| 1020 | 50 | Grand Meri | 5.78 | Grand Meri | 5.79 | Gulaness | 4.60 | Grand Meri | 5.79 | Gulaness | 4.60 | Grand Meri | 5.79 | Gulaness | 4.60 | Grand Meri | 5.79 | Gulaness | 5.70 | 1.70 | Grand Meri | 5.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.



BRUSSELS: A 'Signal' to Yeltsin

ready does, or is predicted to meet (Continued from first finance page) the targets in 1996. But unless it Europe's support for efforts to in-

can get its deficit and debt under troduce market-oriented reforms. He will be accompanied by the the elite core group looks in doubt.

At the heart of the crisis is the gium and Britain, the current, next need to make budget savings of 110 and previous occupants of the ro-

Echoing recent American statetax revenue and boosting spending on unemployment and other social benefits.

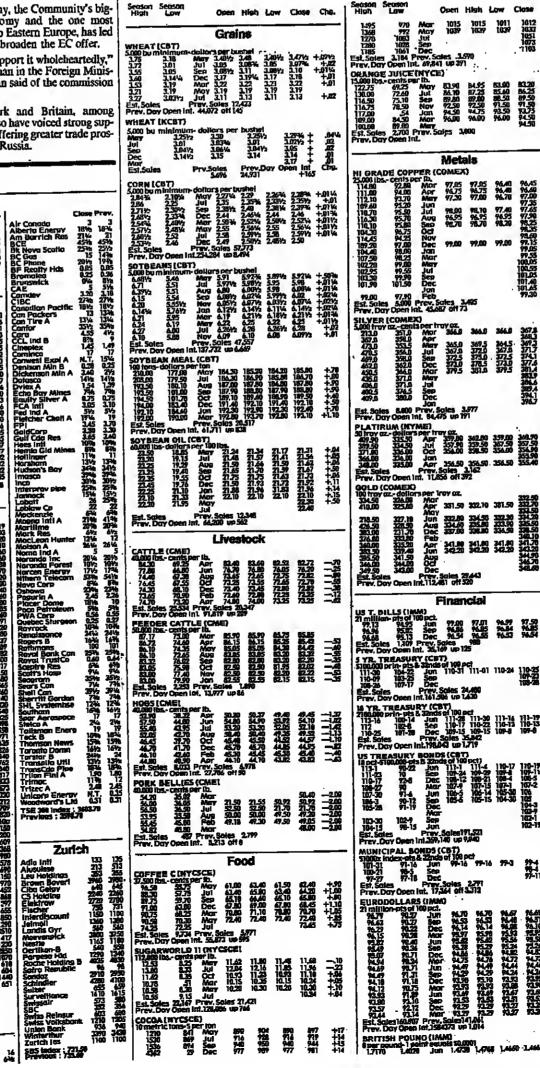
(Reuters, Bloomberg)

ments, Mr. van den Broek said the European mission was not to support Mr. Yeltsin personally "but for what that person represents."

Denmark and Britain, among others, also have voiced strong support Mr. Yeltsin personally "but for what that person represents."

Germany, the Community's biggest economy and the one most exposed to Eastern Europe, has led efforts to broaden the EC offer. "We support it wholeheartedly,"

a spokesman in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said of the commission proposal.



897 919 944 981 890 914 940 977

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Continental Reopens Boeing Orders

SEATTLE (Combined Disparches) — Continental Airlines is renegotiating orders for nearly \$3 billion-worth of Boeing jets after canoding \$2 billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, an airline spokesman said billion in orders with Airbus Industrie, and Industrie, and

had resigned to pursue other options.

Continental, the fifth-largest U.S. air carrier, is struggling to emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings. The airline announced on Tuesday it had canceled orders for 20 jets from Airbus, the European Tuesday it had canceled orders for 20 jets from Airbus, the European tuesday it had canceled orders for 20 jets from Airbus, the European consortium that gives Seattle-based Boeing its stiffest global competition.

"We rejected the contract with Airbus as part of the bankrupte; process," a Continental spokesman, Richard Danforth, said. "We are continuing to have discussions with all aircraft manufacturers." The airline has neither affirmed nor rejected existing contracts to buy 50 Boeing 737 jets worth about \$1.6 billion and 25 757 jets worth about \$1.3 billion, Mr. Danforth said.

U.S. Durables Up 2.2% in February

NEW YORK (NYT) — Offering fresh evidence that the economy is gaining strength, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday that orders last month for durable goods — machinery, aircraft, cars, military hardware and other expensive, long-lasting items — rose a healthy 2.2 percent, the fourth increase in the past six months.

But like most recent General reports this latest measure of the

But like most recent Government reports, this latest measure of the economy's health also suggested weaknesses that could dilute the recogney in coming months. Orders for new commercial aircraft, for example, go up one month and down the next. In February, they rose very sharply, Excluding these aircraft, all other durable-goods orders fell by seventh-tenths of 1 percent.

tenths of 1 percent.

"It is hard to say what this mix of numbers is telling us, but they seem to be saying that the economy does not look bad," said Kathleen Menth, to be saying that the economy does not look bad," said Kathleen Menth, supervisor of the statisticians who gather the durable-goods data at the Census Bureau, an arm of the Commerce Department.

The February surge nearly reversed a decline in January of 2.3 percent and a very large 9.7 percent rise in December. Rising consumer demand and perhaps the desire of manufacturers to rebuild inventories helped to explain the strong February durable goods report, economists said.

Explain the strong reordary durable goods report, economists sand.

But there were mixed signals. A three-tenths of I percent increase in unfilled orders, the third monthly rise in this category, suggested that manufacturing output will remain strong this spring. A rise in unfilled manufacturing output will remain strong this spring. A use in untitled orders means that manufacturers are becoming busier and therefore taking longer to fill a buyer's request for goods. But some of this demand was a result of strong retail sales from Thanksgiving through January, and consumer buying fell off in February.

The Commerce Department said that durable-goods orders in February reached \$135 billion, seasonally adjusted. That figure nearly equaled the December level and was well above any other month last year, when these orders never exceeded \$125 billion in a single month.

these orders never exceeded \$125 billion in a single month.

Ex-Salomon Officials Weigh Venture

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — John Meriwether, Salomon Brothers' former vice chairman, and Eric Rosenfeld, a protégé who left the firm abruptly in January, are considering starting a money management business, sources familiar with their plans said Wednesday.

Mr. Rosenfeld, former co-head of Salomon's bond department, told friends he was trained to misch and former to be said to the said to th friends he was trying to raise money for a new company with Mr. Meriwether.

For the Record Carla A. Hills, former U.S. trade representative, has been nominated to

the Chevron Corp, board of directors. Apple Computer said it planned to start selling a three-in-one compactdisk player this summer as part of its move into consumer electronics and the PowerCD machine could play audio disks, photo CD disks and CD-ROM video discs, via a Macintosh computer or a TV. (UPI)

Mobil Corp. said it would sell its 25 percent stake in New Zealand Synthetic Fuels Corp. to its partner in the natural-gas-to-gasoline plant, Fletcher Challenge Ltd. of New Zealand. (Knight-Ridder)

U.S. FUTURES

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Nestlé Posts Profit Rise, Plans Capital Revamp

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches
One new share for every 25 regis-VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestle tered or bearer shares correctly SA reported Wednesday a 9.2 percent gain in 1992 profit and annonnced plans to raise capital and simplify its share structure.

from 2.47 billion a year carlier. Sales gained 7.9 percent, to 54.5 billion francs from 50.5 billion.

in lebruar

Nestlé said it would raise its dividend to 23.50 francs, after paying to profit-taking following the announcement of results.

The company also said it would propose the creation of a single cateory of registered shares to replace current three-tier structure, in an chiort to make its stock more attractive to institutional investors. Nestle had announced last year that is planned to eliminate participation certificates, an increasingly unpopular category of stock.

Nestle also said it would propose a capital increase involving the creation of 1.552 million new regis-tered shares. Though conditions for the offer had not been set, Nestle said the shares would be issued at below market price at the rate of

held, and two new shares for every bearer participation certificate.

Nestle's stock price fell following The food conglomerate said consolidated net profit rose to 2.70 billion Swiss francs (\$1.78 billion), from 2.47 billion a way of the news. The registered shares shumped 1.3 percent to 1,170 francs from 1,185 on Tuesday, while the bearer shares declined 0.3 percent to 1.170 francs and the participa-tion certificates dropped 1.3 per-cent to 2.320 francs each. Analysis attributed the stock-price decline

> "The results are good, and Nesties plans to introduce a single share are a very positive factor." said an analyst at Bank Julius Baer, Roger Birrer.

> He said the rights issue was also in line with the market's expecta-tions, and would not dilute the company's earnings by more than 1 Dercent

Mr. Birrer added that with the introduction of a single share, the company would meet another listing requirement in the United States. Analysts expect the company to seek a U.S. listing in 1994.
(AFX, Reuters)

EC Clears Sony Purchase in Berlin

BRUSSELS—The EC Commission has approved the purchase of land by Sony Corp. at the Postdamer Platz in Berlin for use as its European headquarters, the commission said Wednesday.

The land was sold to Sony by the Berlin Senate for 101.1 million Deutsche marks (\$62 million) in December 1991. The commission examined the sale to determine if the site had been sold at a fair market price, and whether state aid had been involved.

The commission said it had determined that there was no state aid involved in the sale, even though the market price of the land was estimated at between 128 million and 149.5 million DM.

Study Hails Market Gains China, and Some East Europeans, Do Well

Of all the nations in Europe and Asia struggling to throw off the burden of a state-run economy, China, Poland, the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Slovenia are far ahead in their potential competitiveness in world markets, according to a study scheduled for release Thursday.

The new Emerging Market Economics Report, conducted by the Lausanne-based International Institute for Management Development and the World Economic Forum of Geneva, ranks 20 countries that are moving to a market economy on a number of measures designed to judge their ability to succeed in both expanding trade and attracting investment

Of the Big Three nations — China, India and Russia — China is well ahead of India, which has only recently begun a process of economic liberal-ization, while Russia is considered far behind. Not

surprisingly Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary lead the ranks of medium-sized countries, with Ukraine in the middle and Bulgaria and Uzbekistan at the bottom of the pack. Slovenia is the clear leader of smaller countries, with Estonia and Lith-nania well behind and Armenia at the bottom.

Based on criteria used in a similar 12-year-old study of competitiveness among market-oriented industrial countries, the new report focuses on what it calls the "economic challenge of the decade" — the integration of once state-planned economies into the international market.

The issues examined to rank the different countries include: inflation, unemployment, industrial output, privatization, institution building, and pobitical support. lo addition, the sponsors — together with 20 research institutes within the countries - looked at business views from an insider's

6 Former López Associates Quit GM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Corp. said Wednesday that six executives who had been working with José Ignacio Lopez de Arrior-tua before he left to join Volks-wagen AG had also quit and were

likely to follow him to VW. Francisco Garcia, in charge of electrical purchasing, José Guttiéring of machinery, and Hugo Van der Auwera, purchasing of metals, had come with Mr. Lopez

to Detroit from Europe a year ago.
The three other executives, Ramon Piazza, Josè Alvarez and Andre Versteeg, are more junior, General Motors said.

GM said the departures of the six — all of whom are Enropeans, as is Mr. Lopez, who is Spanish —

Compiled by Our Stoff From Dispatches would not disrupt General Motors' with bringing greater efficiency, DETROIT — General Motors purchasing staff.

"It was not necessarily a surprise," a GM spokeswoman, Toni Simonetti, said Toesday.

Mr. Lopez, who was credited with saving GM more than \$1 hillion in its parts budget, left the world's biggest automaker last week, changing his mind about a new GM offer at the last minute, and is now the No. 2. executive at the German automaker.

Analysts said the departures of the six probably did not worsen the: loss already felt by GM after the resignation of Mr. Lopez. In any case, they said, the executives probably would not have been compatible with the style of a successor to

the flamboyant Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lôpez had been credited cost savings and strong profit to GM in Europe.

Analysts said the seven executives presumably possessed infor-mation about GM's product plans and the prices it paid for materials. and parts that would be useful in trying to reduce VW's bloated costs and determining where VW might

seek market advantages. Volkswagen's stock rose 12.90 Deutsche marks Wedoesday in Frankfurt to close at 303.40 DM (\$185.88) a share.

John F. Smith Jr., GM's chief executive, said Tuesday that he expecied to name a replacement for Mr. Lopez by April 5, when GM's board has its regular monthly meeting in New York.

(AFX, AFP, NYT)

Veba Hit By Slide in **Chemicals**

DUSSELDORF - Veba AG, the German energy and chemicals conglomerate, said Wednesday that its group net profit had fallen 14.7 percent to 1.04 billion Deutsche marks (\$636.8 million) in 1992. Chairman Klaus Piltz, fearing

another rough year in chemicals, said "our aim for business in 1993 will be to prevent a fall in profit."
He declined to make predictions about 1993 but said that the profit situation in the first two months led him to believe that the company

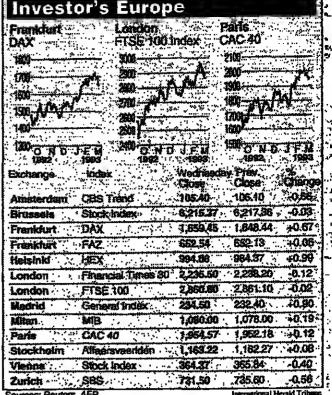
could avoid a further drop. Veba also said that group sales rose 9.9 percent to 65.4 billion DM and that it would propose an un-changed dividend of 12 DM for

The company said that it aimed to shed close to 4,000 jobs in its chemical operations by the end of 1994. "Depressed worldwide chemical demand is forcing our hand," Mr. Piltz said. "We shall try our best to make sure the performance in our chemical units doesn't deteriorate any further. But we know it's a tough goal to reach."

Mr. Piltz said the company

planned to invest 7.3 billion DM in 1993, unchanged from 1992. This would include investment in Veba's mobile-telephone business.

He also noted that Veba would focus on expanding business in Eastern Germany in 1993. He said that the company planned to invest a total of 8.4 billion DM in the area over the next five years. Total investment over that period would total 31 billioo DM.



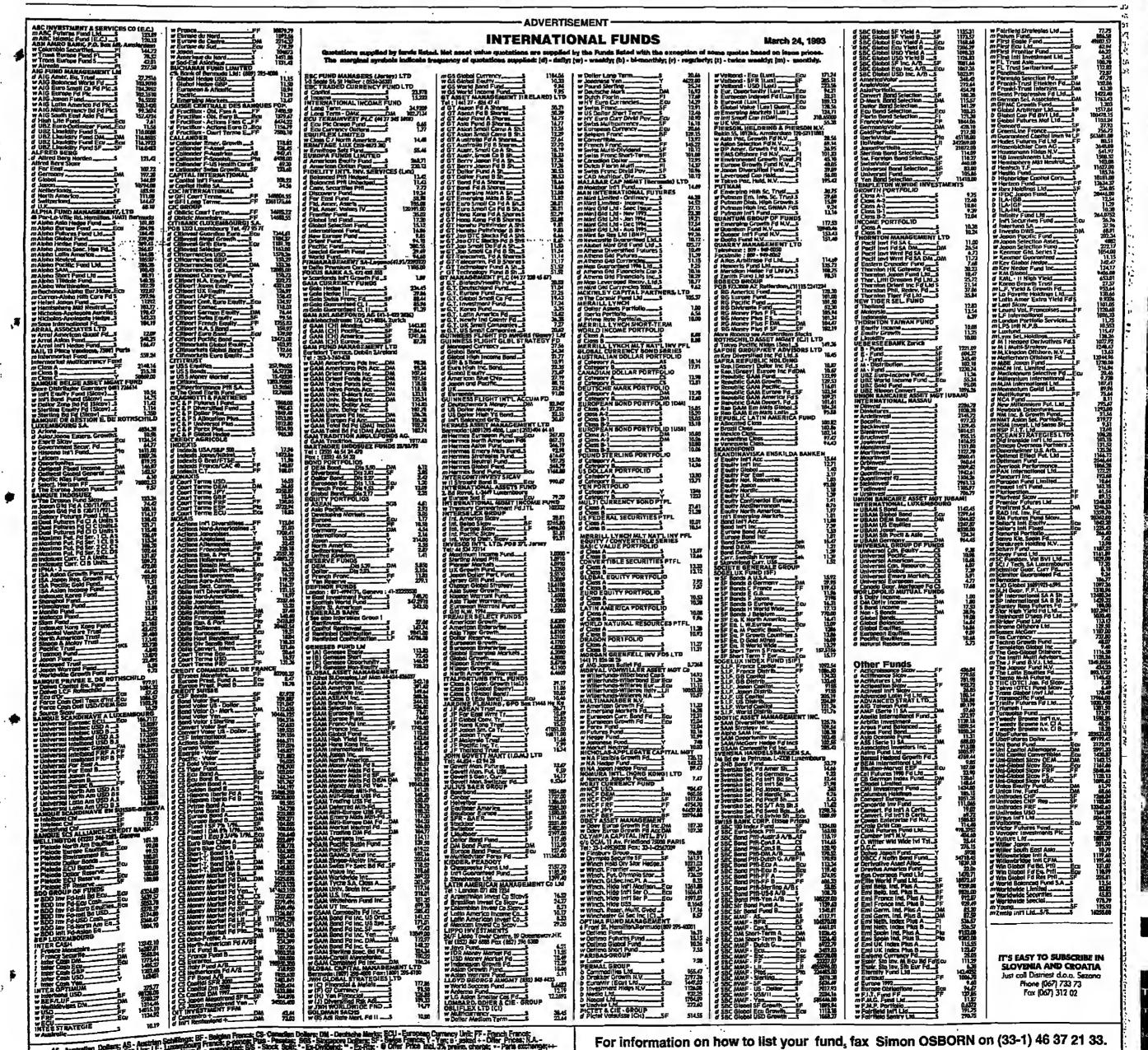
Very briefly:

Lasmo PLC, the British oil company, suffered a loss of £385 million: (\$571.34 million) in 1992, after a £4 million loss in 1991, and cut its: dividend by 61 percent following the purchase of its rival Ultramar.

e Elf Aquitaine, the French oil concern, said its group oet profit fell 36.7 percent to 6.2 billion French francs (\$1.12 billion) as weak European markets failed to offset the recovery in U.S. results.

• Siemens Nixdorf sales dropped 6 percent to 4.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.76 billion) in the first five mooths of 1993 and officials said the drop was due "almost exclusively" to international operations.

· Volvo AB said it would discuss the possibility of raising its level of permitted share capital to a range between 1.9 billion kronor (\$245) million) and 7.6 billion kronor at a shareholders' meeting on April 21. Kingfisher PLC said pretax profit fell 7 percent to £210.9 million for the: financial year ended Jan. 30.



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DAIMLER: First German Share Sale in U.S.

(Continued from page 1) listed in Frankfort, 379, as German shares: Even fewer German companies, 41 as of last year, have issued shares abroad. Daimler-Benz was listed in Switzerland as early as 1976, but

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not in London or Tokyo until 1990. In the United States, investors interested in German companies have had to make do with American depositary receipts. These require issuers to conform to U.S. accounting standards, but they enjoy substantially less liquidity than listed shares.

Rudiger von Rosen, chairman of Deutsche Borse AG, the umbrella for Germany's eight regional stock exchanges, once noted that stock of Mexico's telephone company, which conforms with U.S. accounting standards, enjoyed greater recognition in New York than the biggest German companies, which are much larg-

Analysis were split over whether Daimler-Benz would be the first of many German com-panies to seek a listing in New York.

Jens Wiecking, an institutional advisor at Merck, Finck & Co., called the financial needs of Daimler-Benz an "extreme situation" that was not representative for the rest of corporate
Germany. On the other hand, it is no secret that
German steel workers in the several other large German companies, espe-cially chemical companies, are seeking a broad-er international shareholder base.

A spokesman for Hoechst AG, one of Ger- on Friday to protest huge job cutbacks.

24

many's big three chemical companies, said its decision to list shares in Tokyo last year had been understood as "a step toward a listing in New York." But Hoechst and many other Ger-man companies, at least until Wednesday, had been holding out for American recognition of

been holding out for American recognition of German accounting standards, he said.

A spokesman for a large German bank, meanwhile, said the accounting changes that bave made it possible for Daimler-Benz to list in the United States would not apply to banks, which would like to be listed in New York.

Deutsche Bank AG, for example, holds around 25 percent of Daimler-Banz and would also like to provide it international sharshold.

also like to broaden its international sharehold-

"The German financial system knows it has to bend a little bit if it is to develop its role as a significant financial center," said Richard Reid, enior economist at UBS Phillips & Drew.

Daimler-Benz is the parent company of Mercedes-Benz AG, well known for its automobiles and trucks, and has diversified over the last several years into fields such as electrical engineering, rail technology, financial services and

German steel workers in the industrial Ruhr area have started a march to Bonn to protest sweeping job cuts, Reuters reported from Dortmund, Germany.

"People will be more willing to make compromises on both sides now." Mr. Wiecking said.

"IG Metall, the metal workers" union that organized the march, said that about 75,000 people were expected to attend a rally in Bonn

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Beijing Tells Banks: Watch Bottom Line

BELJING - China, tiring of the costs of bailing out state industry. will cut loans to unprofitable enterprises and turn its banks into commercial operations, a central bank official said Wednesday.

"One of the important aspects of financial reform in China is to establish state-owned commercial banks," Zhou Zhengqing, deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, said in an interview. "This is the direction our reforms are head-

China's five main banks are little sore than government cashiers than out subsidies dressed up as loans. Two-thirds of state enterprises are unprofitable, and without such loans they would collapse. "Commercial banks in the future will not be responsible for lending

to loss-making enterprises," Mr.

Zhou said. He disclosed that the

Stocks Sag In China on Law's Delay

HONG KONG - Gloom descended over China's two bourses Wednesday on news that the country's first-ever securities law may not be ready

until next year. The disappointing announcement was compounded by continued questions about bonus-share issues and company results that have fallen below investor expectations in

Shanghai, brokers said. "Investors are going to spend this week adjusting to the bad oews," said Richard Wong, a China analyst at Wardley Investment Services. We'll see some more selective buying next week once inves-

tors have discounted all this." Li Yining, head of a 14member committee that has so far produced four drafts of a Chinese securities law, said that the anxiously awaited regulations would probably not go into effect until oext year.

Investors had been hoping the law would be presented at the National People's Coogress, China's parliament, corrently meeting in Beijing, brostrategies to shake up the banking

sector, which is one of the biggest obstacles to any hopes Beijing has of creating a market economy. One possibility was to set up new banks responsible exclusively for "policy loans" directed by the government to areas such as transportation infrastructure and develop-

ing new energy sources. The other was that Beijing could split this function within existing banks. Either way, Mr. Zhou said, after this change, state banks would be thrust into the marketplace and would not be able to write unlimit-

ed checks to industry.
"We will not subsidize operadonal losses suffered by enterprises because of their low efficiency," he said. But Western economists warned that changing an entrenched system of subsidies, but-tressed by officials at a local level who can pull rank on bank managers and demand fresh loans, would oot occur overnight.

Last year, state banks ignored ceilings imposed by Beijing and doled out twice their lending quotas. Much of the money went to produce unsalable goods.

Bank loans have been targeted to increase at almost the same rate as last year, but Mr. Zhou insisted that the central bank would not allow the target to be breached.

Chips Down, but Share Up? How Japan Reached the Magic 20% Level

TOKYO - Something doesn't quite compute about recent market share figures showhuge inroads into Japan's \$21 hillion semiconductor market.

On Saturday, Japan was spared a trade brawl with the United States when Washington reported that foreign-made semiconductor chips — primarily from the United States — had a 20.2 percent share of the Japanese market in the last quarter of

That marked a leap of more than four percentage points from 15.9 percent just the quarter before — a leap that came just before a deadline that had been set by the U.S.-Japan Semicondoctor Trade Agreement of 1991. The number surprised even the most successful foreign semi-

conductor makers in Japan. While our sales and share in the Japanese market have been slowly increasing, there has not been any dramatic jump as the government share figures sug-gest," said Miyuki Ochi, a spokeswoman for the American company Motorola Inc., the world's fifth-largest semiconduc-

Trade hureaucrats in Tokyo and Washington were quick to toast the news as a dramatic breakthrough. But it may not have been anything so dramatic.

For one thing, Japan's chip market shrank last year, so the foreign share was made larger without any increase in sales. In fact, sales by foreign semiconductor companies in Japan actually dropped 1 percent, to \$3.1 billion, according to Dataquest Inc., a market research firm.

Another reason for the bulge in market share was pressure on Japanese electronics and computer companies from the Minis-

NEC Set to Launch Its 64-Megabit Chip

AFP-Extel News

TOKYO - NEC Corp. will sell its next-generation computer chip worldwide next month, offering a memory 16 times that of four-megahit semiconductors widely sold on the market, a company executive said Wednesday. NEC said it would be the first company to sell the 64-megabit dynamic random-access memory

Industry to buy more foreign chips, executives of both American-based and Japanese chipmakers in Tokyo said.

This all means the sudden market-share gain by foreigners could be short-lived. There are already signs that Japan's financial bureaucrats are backing away from the 20 percent target outlined in the U.S.-Japanese chip deal, which expires in 1996.

The 20 percent share is a target in try to reach, not a commitment," the MITI minister, Yoshiro Mori, said at a news conference in Tokyo on Tuesday. Had the foreign market share

not reached 20 percent, the issue would have clouded Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's talks with President Bill Clinton in Washington next month, and ocither side would have wel-

"There is a sense that the 20 percent share wasn't determined by market forces," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy conceded. "But back in 1986, when the United States only had about 8 percent of the market, there was a sense that this figure wasn't determined hy

Seoul Plans To Put Lid On Prices

SEOUL - The government plans to control prices of 20 daily necessities, including private and public service fees, to help control inflation, Lee Kyung Shik, deputy premier and economic planning minister, said Wednesday. Mr. Lee said the items affected

would include staple foodstuffs and commodities, some fuel items, bus fares and electricity prices. He said consumer prices had risen 2.7 percent by March 15 from the end of 1992, compared with a

forecast rise of only 4 percent to 5 percent for the year. Five economic organizations, led by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, announced that "joint efforts" would be made to freeze prices of all manufactured

President Kim Young Sam's plan to boost the economy. In the stock market, prices closed mixed in a continued correcdon of their recent rally, hrokers said. Turnover remained light.

goods for one year in support of

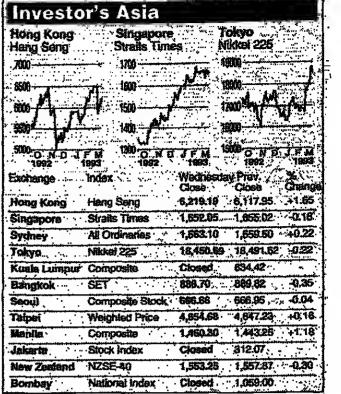
Several brokers said a one-percentage-point cut in South Korea's key interest rate that was announced Wednesday had already been factored into stock prices The composite index fell 0.29 of a point to 666.66, with an estimated

27.7 million shares traded. But some said they had seen renewed huying interest in large-capitalization companies with heavy

POSCO closed 100 won higher at 21,000 won (\$26.48) a share, while CEPCO was steady at 18,100.

Some movement also came after the president said he would focus on measures to boost growth. His remark was interpreted as meaning that measures that would be unpopular with investors may be deayed, brokers said.

Traders said stocks appeared likely to edge up further Thursday on increased liquidity, though volume was expected to remain thin. (AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)



Very briefly:

 JHN Oil Operating Co., a Japanese consortium, will start production of crude oil in August at its Pearl River Basin concession off southern China, with a Chinese state oil company, the consortium said. • Japanese vehicle production in February, including mini vehicles, fell 1.2

percent from a year ago in 1,043,202 units, the fifth straight month of yearon-year decline, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said. · Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. said it had agreed to form a venture to make and market construction equipment in the United States jointly with VME Co. of Belgium. Volvo AB and Clark Equipment Co. each hold a 50 percent stake in VME.

• NHK, Japan's public broadcaster, said it and other investors would set up a company in procure, manage and lease two hroadcasting satellites. · Japanese industrial investment in Europe has fallen in the last two years, according to the Japan External Trade Organization · Louis Dreyfus Energy Asia Pacific Pte. said it had set up a joint venture

with a Chinese company that will invest 35 million Singapore dollars (\$21. million) in a floating oil terminal off Shenzhen. Haw Par Brothers International Ltd. posted an 18 percent rise in its group

1992 net profit to 20.4 million Singapore dollars. New World Development Co. of Hong Kong said net profit rose 48.
 percent for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1992, largely on the back of

RECOVERY: Signs Multiply That Japan's Recession Is Bottoming Out

(Continued from first figance page)

economy may finally be reaching its low point, the two most closely watched measures of the money supply increased last week after several months of decline. Turnarounds in the money supply signify that banks are loosening their credit grip and customers are starting to borrow.

Further, auto sales rose in January and February on a seasonally adjusted basis, heralding a possible end to a disastrous two-year slide.

Still, those indicators hardly add up to a solid rebound, and more umpleasant developments surely lie

Japanese companies appear far from completing a much-needed trimming of excess labor supply and plant capacity. If a number of hig companies follow the lead of Nissan Motor Co., which shocked the nation last month by closing a major auto factory, the economy could resume its downward spiral simply because of the effect on psychology.

The one thing that could still go

ment," said James Vestal, chief oew slump. economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd. Con-sumption accounts for three-fifths Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of gross national product, so a fresh blow to confidence could abort a

Even optimists tend to believe the recovery will proceed very slowly, with growth of 3 percent es over the past year has reduced starting only in the final quarter of 1993 or the first quarter of 1994. In threatening to dampen global any event, the government appears growth.

wrong with the economy is what determined to make sure the econmight happen to consumer senti- omy does not "double dip" into a Government officials hope to

> visits Washington in April. U.S. officials have pressed Japan

to boost domestic demand. The sharp slowdown in spending by Japanese consumers and husiness Japan's appetite for foreign goods,

HONG KONG: The Jardine Group Is Charting a Course for China Despite a Colonial Past That Mars Ties With Beijing

rental income.

(Continued from first finance page) Cathy Carney, an analyst with Jardine is unlikely, or unable, to have to still be a lot of old memories in the middle of the Sine-British

"Of course, Jardines would like direct exposure to China. more business in China, and they have a lot to offer, but it has been the slowest hong to reinvest in Chi-

Pierson Securities. The past is often cited to predict

a cautious stance on direct and in-"They've spent the past four or

five years diversifying away from Hong Kong and China," said Robdomicile, it was very, very negative," said Mr. Hammond. "There would na. It has largely diversified into in Hammond, an analyst with the west and Asia instead," said Wardley James Canel who believes

move too quickly into China. Most large Hong Kong groups have outgrown the colony's small market and invested overseas. None, however, has Jardine's peculiar, old-colonialist image problem.

"In 1984, when they shifted their

around in China," Jardine Mathe-son was the first Hong Kong company to shift to Bermuda. Recent oews that Mercedes Benz

chose aoother partoer, Hong Kong-based Lei Shing Hong Ltd., for a franchise in Shanghai and several northern provinces over Jardine International Motors, a

current partner in Hong Kong and riage Ltd. and Cold Storage retail na," said Archie Hart, head of southern China, heightened speculation that Beijing's fre would cost "Jardine is oiling an escape hatch" Search. "But people lose track of

Jardine in missed opportunities. Some observers say the group's recent move to boost its stake in Britain's Trafalgar House PLC; its expansion in restaurants and supermarkets in Australia: its investments in Singapore's Cycle & Car-

should Hong Kong's 1997 return to China go awry.

Others are more confident.

the group's long business history in China. Dairy Farm signed the joint venture there in 1980 and they have many businesses up and running "There is the perception around there. If any foreign company is that they are a hong on the way out, that they won't prosper under Chi-lardine eventually?"

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HIGH TECHNOLOGY & PROFITABILITY FOR THE 21st CENTURY

Hong Kong, May 17-18, 1993

A major international conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the International Chamber of Commerce.

| 09.00 | CHAIRMEN'S OPENING REMARKS Lee W Huebner, Publisher, International Herald Tribune, Pans Hart Shankar Singhania, President, International Chamber of Commerce, and President, JK Organization, New Delhi |
|-------|--|
| 09.15 | HIGH TECHNOLOGY: WHO BENEFITS? Simon Murray, Group Managing Director, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd, Hong Kong |
| 10.00 | KEYNOTE ADDRESS Chris Patten, Governor of Hong Kong |
| 10.45 | Coffee |
| 11 15 | TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE: PICKING THE WINNERS Stan Shih, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Ager Inc, Taiper George White, Manager, Apple – ISS Research Center, Singapore Allan Wong, Chairman & Managing Director. V Tech Group of Companies. Hong Kong |
| | Senior Executive, AT&T. New Jersey |
| | |

Lunch
Guest Speaker: Noboru Hatakeyama, Vice-Minkster for Inter-national Affairs, Ministry of International Trade & Industry, Japan 15.00 CORPORATE ALLIANCES: MOTIVATION, RISKS AND

REWARDS
Yasuo Kato, Executive Vice President, NEC Corp., Tokyo
Mike Monachino, Senior Managing Director, Manufacturing &
Development, IBM World Trade Asia:Pacific Group. Tokyo
Tsuyoshi Kawanishi, Senior Executive Vice President,
Toshiba Corp., Tokyo

16.45 CORPORATE ALLIANCES: MAKING THEM WORK Denny Ko, President, Tawan Aerospace Corp. Taipei Mikio Ohtsuki, Executive Vice President, Fujitau Ltd, Tokyo

The program has been organized in essociation Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

CONFERENCE SPONSORS:

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Regent Hotel, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, Tel: (852) 721 1211. Fex: (852) 739 4546.

08.45 THE GLOBAL SHIFT TO ASIA: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE WORLD ECONOMY WORLD ECONOMY Kenneth S Courtis, First Vice President, Deutsche Bank Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd. Tokyo 09.15 FINDING THE MONEY: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS AND

THE PRIVATE SECTOR
Otto C C Lin, President, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taipei John Strickland, Executive Director Services, HSBC Holdings Peter G Wolff, Vice President, Asian Technology Research, Kidder Peabody & Co Inc. Tokyo

CHINA: A MAJOR HI-TECH PLAYER IN THE 21st CENTURY? Zhu Litan, Vice Chairman. State Science and Technology Commission, Beigng
Lee S Ting. Managing Director, North-East Asia Operationa, Hewlett Packard Asia Pacific Ltd, Hong Kong
Chia-Wel Woo. President, The Hong Kong University of Sevence & Technology.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THEIR PLACE IN THE MARKET Prof Dr B J Habibie, Minister for Research & Technology, Indonesia R A Mashelkar, Director National Chemical Laboratory, India Irwin J Robinson, President Vetnam American Chamber of Commerce, New York

14.30 SATELLITE OVER ASIA: THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND Brent Harman, Group Chiel Executive, Television New Zealand lian Mounter, President & Chief Executive Officer, Star TV.

15.30 INNOVATION AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN ASIA: THE WAY AHEAD Tadaeki Chigusa, Director, McKinsey & Company Inc. Tokyo

16 00 Close of Conference

| REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is US\$995.00. This includes lunches, the | REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form be Jane Blackmore, international Herald Tribune, 63 Long Agre. London WC2 9JH. | alow and send it to. |
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| cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees | Tel: (44 7)) 835 4802. Fax (44 7)) 836 0717 | |
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the work. "Some of the entities coming up for privatization serve cities with populations as big or bigger than the entire 7 million population of the North West," said Andrew Glasgow, the former GEC-Marco-

ni executive who now heads North West Water's international arm. One of the problems North West faces is persuading its own people of the merits of international travel. Robert Boland, a managing director of the company, says many on his staff of 500 engineers have never before left northwest Eng-

them to go spend six months in entrenched forces in a highly atom-Mexico City." entrenched forces in a highly atom-ized business, the French compa-plants whatsoever — North West in

The lure of buge foreign contracts makes the effort all but mandatory. Mr. Thian insists that the most risky course for the water industry would be "doing nothing." Those who fail to diversify, he predicts, "will be natied to the floor by

the regulators."
While some of the 10 other privatized British water companies have diversified by making polyglot pur-chases of anything from hotels to solid-waste companies, North West has stuck to the water and wastewater business. Its big risk is that in so doing, it has east its net much farther from home than many of its

On the international stage, it has come face to face with the two

nies Lyonnaise des Eaux and Compagnie Genérale des Eaux. Outside of France and, more recently. Britain, the water business remains the province of relatively small public

"We felt it was time to end the French duopoly," said Mr. Thian, who is credited with being the first British water executive to see the potential of overseas operations.

Critics of the strategy wonder whether North West is up to the strength and breadth of their management," said Graeme Moyse, an analyst with Kleinwort Benson. Having inherited the most dilapidated water and sewer system in

midway through a £5 billion up

grade of its system, the largest such program in Britain. The bulk of North West's earnings now and for the foreseeable future will flow from providing water and sewer service to the likes of Liverpool and Manchester. Even at home, though, Mr. Thian's ambitions tower over the flat Cheshire landscape like a missile on its launch pad. A new, few-expensesspared training, lab and conference ny's headquarters. North West employees have been asked to submit the new buildings. One Londonbased analyst has his own suggestion: "Thian's Ego."

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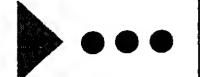
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A Guide to the 21st Century



New Technologies For Better Lives, **Higher Profits**

Throughout the 20th century, technology has been regarded as the path toward making the world a better place. Kidney dialysis, video cameras, satellite communications — the list of technological advances that affect us every day could go on and on.

Technology has helped many people live longer, healthier, happier, more productive lives. In recent years, however, technology has taken on added importance. Rather than simply a means of improving society, it is seen more specifically as an economic tool. It is estimated that new technology is responsible for two-thirds of the increase in living standards around the world over the past 50 years, and no one seems to be saying that technology will play a lesser role in the first half of the 21st century.

Yes, producing a better cordless telephone can lead to easier, cheaper communications - a laudable goal in and of itself. But today's government and corporate leaders are betting that such technological advances can also mean more business, increased commerce, wider trade, new jobs and, ultimately, a higher quality of life.

A key example is the Clinton administration's policy paper, "Technology for America's Economic Growth," which shifts the U.S. focus on technology from maintaining a security edge during the Cold War to seeding longrange economic growth in a world of open competition and free trade. One of the cornerstones is Vice President Al Gore's call for a national fiber-optic network of "information superhighways" that would boost productivity by linking businesses, pubbe and private institu-tions, government agencies, schools and homes.

The ripple effects of new technology have become global for countries, companies and consumers. We look to technology to feed, clothe, clean and cure, and to make the world a safer place for us all. The following takes a look at several general areas where technology is moving fast, focusing on specific innovations and advances.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

You don't have to be a rocket scientist - or even a biogeneticist - to know that tomatoes today often don't taste as good as they did in the good old days three or four decades ago. Growers say it is an economic fact of life, due to the change from local farming and sales to mass-market production and distribution. Many of today's producers know that if they leave their tomatoes on the vine until they are perfectly ripe for picking and eating, then there's a good chance the tomatoes will be bruised or rotten by the time they get to the shelf. But if tomatoes are picked while still green and forced to ripen in transit off the vine, they reach the shelves hard and round but relatively tasteless. It is no wonder that an estimated 80 percent of tomatoes are picked green and that so many of us complain that tomatoes just are not what they used to be. Calgene, a company based in Davis, Calif., is hoping to

use biotechnology to genetically engineer a modern to-mato that looks good and tastes good, too. The decadelong project, which has cost \$20 million so far, may sow the seeds for a revolution in agriculture. Companies such as ICI, Dupont and Monsanto are watching Calgene's experiment with its so-called "Flavr-Savr" tomatoes carefully: if it is successful, there is bound to be big interest and investment in other biogenetic programs to deliver tasty fresh produce even out of season.

More than 100 crops, such as cereals that can withstand drought and cotton that is immune to weevils, reportedly are undergoing field tests in America and Europe. Zeneca, the biotechnology arm of the newly reorganized ICI, is competing with Calgene to produce the perfect tomato, but is also working on applying the same genetic-engineering principles to soft fruit such as melons, peaches, plums and berries, along with vegetables such as cucumber and squash. Obviously, the less of this food that is lost to spoilage, the more people it will

Genetic engineering is, in effect, tinkering with nature through manipulation of recombinant DNA, the so-called building blocks of life. Scientists have found that by transplanting genes from one organism to another, the second organism sometimes can take on, and flourish with, the characteristics from the transplanted gene.

The principal advantage over traditional plant breeding is that it can be done so quickly. Instead of splicing two related plants together and waiting to see how it grows and how its seeds grow, biogeneticists can develop new varieties in weeks, with much more accurate asses ments of a plant's long-range capabilities. And plants do not need to be as closely related as in traditional splicing; a pest-resistant gene from an unrelated strain can easily be introduced to the existing genes in another strain.

In the end, unlike so many other aspects of science, it will be everyday shoppers — and their tastebuds — that decide what works and what does not work in the world of biotechnology.

NEW MATERIALS AND COMPOSITES

Advanced materials seems a subject beyond the ken of most people. After all, it is the stuff of science fiction paint that makes giant bombers "invisible" to radar, ceramics that are stronger and withstand heat better than any metal, ultra-light fibers that can contract like muscles and literally act as a second skin for astronauts, and composites that move hits of information and electronic composues that move that a start than old-fashioned sili-impulses at speeds much faster than old-fashioned sili-

In truth, new materials have had a remarkable impact on everyday life in recent years. Fillings for teeth are on everyday me in total John a for total are ighter, stronger and — most amazing of all — pearly-lighter, stronger and

tooth white instead of gunmetal gray. Similarly, advances in artificial joints have brought mobility and added years of productive life to millions.

In sports alone, the progress is amazing. In tennis, new composites mean that aging backers can buy a new racket and beat their children for a couple of more years. And that Jennifer Capriati probably will not suffer the physical toll that cut short the careers of earlier teen prodigies who blew ont their elbows and shoulders playing with wood or metal rackets. In golf, graphite composites mean that Jack Nicklaus, and the rest of us, can keep hitting the ball as long - or short - as we did as youngsters.

But the advanced materials industry is not what it once was, and it certainly is not what many thought it would be only a few years ago. After a flurry of investment by

major companies on both sides of the Atlantic in the late 1980s, many have cut back their efforts. For ICL, it was a combination of the global recession and the realization that the anticipated mass markets simply were not there for many advanced materials.

One aspect of the industry that is growing, bowever, involves new applications of old materials, or rather old materials that have become advanced because they are in a new form. At universities and private laboratories in both North America and Europe, scientists are experimenting with new types of diamond coatings. Still the hardest substance known to man, diamond coatings could prolong the life and uses of a wide variety of drills, cogs, pistons, cams, ceramics, turbine blades and other hard components that get heavy wear. Typically, diamond coatings are created by heating bydrogen and methane so that carbon is released; if the temperature is maintained at 800 degrees Centigrade, the form of carbon released is a diamond film.

The scientists, who say it takes all day to produce only a few microns (half of one-thousandth of a millimeter) of diamond coating, say the process could ultimately lead to diamond films combining with impurities such as boron to produce even faster computer chips.

MEDICAL EOUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

Much of science has always been aimed at shedding

Continued on Page 17

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Investors' Best Bet: Flourishing 'Intelligent' Services

That cutting-edge technologies are needed to make manufacturing sectors competitive became widely recognized in the past decade. As the 21st century approaches, it has become clear that providing services which apply these technologies to reduce costs and to increase output is more likely to produce profits than simply manufacturing high-technology products would.

Called "intelligent," "integrated" or "high-tech" services, they are provided by small, newly founded companies or by subsidiaries of major manufacturers and operators of national infrastructure systems.

The computer industry is one example. The last three years have not been kind to the world's computer systems manufacturers. Even the

The secondary electricity market is profitable

few, scattered success stories — Dell, Compaq, Apple, ASI — bave been faced with drastically falling unit prices and profit margins. "It is getting impossible to stay afloat selling computers and their accessories; an applied software or services component has become necessary for corporate survival," says VDI Nachrichten, the authoritative German trade weekly, commenting on the ongoing drop of 20 percent a month in retail prices for PCs in Europe during the past few months.

For the growing ranks of companies that design and manufacture computers and their various componeuts on a contract basis, the last three years have been very good. Already generating a befty \$59 bil-lion in 1990 in the information-technology sector alone, electronic design and manufacturing services have been increasing in value by 6 percent per year. In the information technology sector, annual earnings of \$81 billion in contract fees are expected by 1996. More importantly. work done by these low-capital-investment, highly flexible service providers routinely generates operating margins of between 20 percent and

40 percent.

This shift in growth and profitability from manufacturing hightech products to providing "intelligent," high-tech services cuts across technological sectors and national borders. Layoffs and red ink are endemic in the automotive manufacturing sector, but "rapid prototyping," "component quality

assessment," "factory floor logistics management" and other automotive manufacturing services aimed at sal-

vaging the industry are flourishing in what is now a \$3 billion segment. Even in the generally profitable telecommunications equipment sector, the companies that design and manufacture individual products and systems for other producers represent the strongest and most profitable telecom activity, forecast 10 generate \$38 billion in 1993.

If services assisting manufacturers are thriving, services derived from infrastructure systems are positively booming. Operating a national telecommunications system is still a highly lucrative affair, as the top positions of AT&T, BT, France Telecom and DBP Telekom in their respective countries profitability tables show.

However, these companies are now being pressed by dozens of newly founded, mostly small companies that use sophisticated message-encoding technologies to bundle bundreds or thousands ot individual data, voice and fax transmissions into a single "gateway" connection. Other companies use such cuttingedge processes as satellite up-links to route truck and tanker fleets for freight forwarders while monitoring warehouses for suppliers. In doing so, these companies can avail themselves of "storage facility systems" developed by major European distributors for proprietary and thirdparty use.

nications systems operators such as France Telecom bave entered the services contracting sector. Newly founded corporate services subsidiaries design, install and equip inhouse communication systems for individual companies and even (as in the recent case of the Ukraine) entire nations. Working with leading computer-bardware producers, these operators have also set up electronic payment services (like the IBM/Telekom venture "Telecash") for the retail sector, as well as financial information and transaction networks

Striking back, traditional commu-

for the international banking com-

munity.

"Integrated services" are provided by the operators of Europe's largest systems — its regional and national power grids. Such power glants as Germany's RWE now routinely map energy-use schemes for their corporate customers on a fee basis. Similar activities are also performed in the water supply sector by France's Lyonnaise des Eaux Dumez and Compagnie Générale des Eaux, and by Great Britain's privatized water-supply authorities.

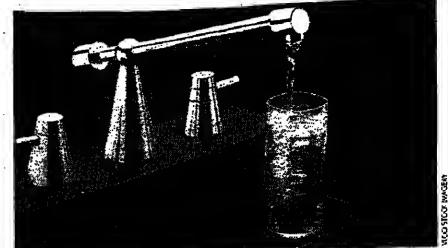
As in the telecommunications sector. private service suppliers are rushing into the "secondary electricity market." One example is a "power license" granted to billionaire commodity trader Marc Rich for the sale of electricity to very large industrial clients in England and Wales, the 45th license of its kind in Britain. By using computer-aided, off-peak wholesale power buying techniques, Mr. Rich reportedly plans to undercut current standard rates.

Profit-bungry business service companies and banks are also increasingly spinning off their expensive, proprietary expert systems and data-base capacities into what are known as "soft" or "management" services. Instead of setting up and

maintaining their own tax, invoicing and personnel systems, customers can charge such accounting giants as Deloitte & Touche with the task.

Behind each "intelligent service" is the urge to reduce costs, whether in capital, personnel, storage space or time. The striving for greater efficiency has even reached that last bastion of inefficiency and bureaucracy: city hall and its various municipal offices. A number of European communities - many of them located in Eastern Germany - now offer their residents "one-stop service" wherein a municipal staff member uses his or her PC (linked into a city office-wide network) to bandle everything from receiving building permits to protesting park-ing tickets. These "digitalized administrative" or "governmental" services, as they are called, are now being offered by Siemens-Nixdorf, NCR and Integrata, among other companies.

The wish to reduce costs — both the immediate ones accruing from pollutant cleanups and the long-term ones arising from lasting damage to the environment — is also behind what are rather nebulously termed "environmental services." Some \$110 billion was spent in Europe last year on cleaning up the continent's



The thirst for profit has led many high-tech companies to market "intelligent" services — such as water management.

air and water and disposing of its wastes — a figure that is expected to double by 2000. While the standard capital and systems operating components of this figure remain large — an example would be sewage-treatment facilities built and operated by public-sector authorities — the portion of third-party general and subcontracting work in this field is

growing fast.

Among the young and aggressive companies flocking to the field in Europe is BC Bioclean, headquartered in the German state of Lower Saxony, which has recorded a seven-fold jump in turnover during its first

five years of operation. Its "service": a complete water protection system using biological indicators to monitor and control water purity.

An indication of the overall size and diversity of the environmental services market is given by a catalogue recently published by Metallgesellschaft, a Frankfurt-based leader in the sector. It lists 71 individual service areas, ranging from the recycling and disposal of munitions and the installation of exhaust scrubbers to the reclaiming of lead from industrial wastes and the planning of potable water facilities.

Terry Swartzberg

The New-Old Look in High-Technology Centers

Former industrial and military sites are increasingly serving as the "seedling beds" for young, high-tech companies.

Enterprising business development authorities are employing old sites in new ways to satisfy the pressing economic needs and demands of hightech industry in the 1990s and beyond.

This practice has been termed "real-estate recycling" by LEG (Lan-

Recycling sites saves time as well as money

desentwicklungsgesellschaft Nord-Rhein Westfalen mbH), one of the leaders in the field. Working for the German state of North-Rhine Westphalia (its principal shareholder) and its communities, LEG has recycled coal mines, textile factories and military barracks into centers for applied production technologies and organization, for ecological planning and construction, and for the manufacturing of advanced textiles.

The formula used by LEG and such other successful "brownfield developers" as Agence de Dèveloppement Lille and the Scottish Development Agency is based on a simple business procedure: remove those elements detracting from the site's attractiveness, capitalize on its existing amenities (a waterside location, large-scale expanse of space, the presence of historic buildings) and add whatever else is needed to attract high-tech companies to the development.

Excluded by their limited rental or purchasing power from standard real-estate markets, young companies flock to the recycled sites. There are currently 114 so-called "innovation centers" hosting 2,250 companies in Germany alone. The largest, with 100 companies, is the Köpenick neighborhood in East Berlin.

In Central and Eastern Europe, the prime source of sites to be recy-

cled is military facilities. Russia and Ukraine have recently formulated sweeping development plans for such facilities - Ukraine's involve a detailed program of incentives and 1,000 sites — and newly founded companies in Slovakia and the Czech Republic are currently engaged in a form of "do-it-yourself" development, whereby manufacturers undertaking contract work for West European capital goods, automotive, sports and computer companies have set up shop on the sprawling grounds of Martin Trust, located in northern Slovakia, which was the largest non-Soviet defense industry complex in the former East bloc.

Logically enough, elsewhere in Europe, it is the areas with the longest industrial traditions, such as Scotland, which have pioneered the use of "brownfield" sites for technology parks. The success of the Glasgow East End Park, launched in 1985 by the Scottish Development Agency, has led the agency to set up "enterprise zones" in other industrial areas, such as the Ravenscraig steel plant.

"For the last decade, the founding of technology and new business parks has been one of the most popular tools of local and regional development plans," states Rolf Sternberg, technology expert. The spread of these parks has now taken place in all of Western Europe (especially Britain, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Spain) and, increasingly, Eastern Europe.

One incalculable advantage in an age of ever-stricter zoning regulations and ever-longer approval processes: industrial and commercial use is already authorized for these sites. "And that's something that is getting harder and harder to find in Europe these days," says Lothar Spath. Mr. Spath, a main architect of the German state of Baden-Württemberg's rise to technological prominence, is now chairman of Jenoptik, located in Jena, Thuringia. Mr. Spath and his coworkers have facilitated the founding of dozens of new, high-tech companies in the sprawling facilities of the former Carl Zeiss Jena Kombinai (vertically integrated holding company).

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New Technologies for Better Lives, Higher Profits

Continued from Page 15

light on human illness and disease. That has never been more true than it is today, and literally so in the case of new photodynamic therapy that relies on lasers and other forms of light-based treatment. Canadian company, Quadra Logie Technologics, is teaming up with American Cyanamid, the U.S. chemical giant, in developing light-based canumns or knocking over cer therapy. The treatment waiting passengers. relies on a a new drug, Photofrin, that is administered to patients and collects in tumors and other cancerous tissue. Lowpower laser illuminations combine with the drug to create "free radical" oxygen that kills the cancer-

Quadra Logic and American Cyanamid's plans for eventually marketing the treatment worldwide has spurred other companies to develop their own light-based therapies, including Ciba-Geigy of Switzerland and Scotia Pharmaceuticals of Britain. Doctors say the big advantage of lightbased therapy is that it wipes out all the cancer. Snrgery, on the other hand, typically leaves behind microscopic bits of cancer that can begin growing again and mean more costly treatment for the patient in future years.

ons cells without harming

the surrounding healthy

The disadvantage is the high cost of using lasers, but new laser technology - such as the solid-state diode laser that McDonnell Douglas is working on -could bring costs down sharply. And doctors at the Royal London Hospital believe that the therapy ultimately may evolve so that it works with intense non-laser light sources. Someday, they hope, the technique could be used for conditions as varied as psoriasis and AIDS.

ROBOTICS

Robots long-have-been seen as the ultimate in convenience for humans. The days when a picasant mechanical maid cleans our houses still appear to be well in the future, but robots increasingly go where no human dares to go --into intense heat, bitter cold, disease or radiation contamination, onter space and the ocean floor. Around the world, oceanographers are huilding deep-sea robots that will not only search for wrecks and bring back treasure, but also collect data from what has been called the planet's last, largest and most mysterious frontier.

Robots will assemble biologic, geologic and chemical information that can monitor the health of the planet: predicting earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, policing contamination and even helping to forecast the weather. It is very likely that an undersea robot will sound the first alarm if and when radiation begins to leak from the estimated 75 nuclear warheads lost or dumped on the ocean floor. Robotics technology will probably have even more impact on work that humans can do but don't want to do -- at least not for the lower costs that robots make possible, particularly on assembly lines.

But modern engineering has moved far beyond the novelty of machines with

simple "arms" doing re-petitive factory work. Many robotics systems now have "brains" too, thanks to computers and artificial intelligence. An example is the robots that wash railway platforms; their computer controls rely on information from gyroscopes and ultrasonic sensors, and they hum up and down the platforms without falling onto the tracks, crashing into col-

An example of the new ways of melding computers and robotics is "droplet-hased manufacturing," which promises to have great impact on the production of metals, pharmaceuticals, ceramics and other substances. Developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with funding help from various U.S. companies in various industrial sectors, it is a computer-driven system for creating droplets of identical size and shape.

This uniformity allows manufacturers a low-cost means of achieving the properties they need strength, flexibility, resistance to heat, etc. — through control of the microstructure of materials. By using computer robotics to create microscopic droplets of liquid steel, for example, metal manufacturers get a higher-quality product. Instead of being forced to repeat the manufacturing process several times when the droplets are too different, manufacturers can now be assured of even, uniform galvanizing on the first attempt. Similarly, uniform droplets are important in the drug industry, where oral medicines with a time-release feature must be made

cine activates on schedule. MIT is now refining the process to regulate not only the size of droplets, but how and where they are deposited in the manufacturing process. Computer-controlled patterns put onto a computer disk, often too small to be seen without a microscope, botic equipment to do deworking on this project believe it may someday allow manufacturers of, say, electrical circuit boards, to switch the production process from one design to another at a keystroke.

of granules of the same

size to make sure the medi-

SILICON CHIPS

Smaller, faster, cheaper - there is no secret about what makes new chips "hot" in the semiconductor industry. It is also no secret that the biggest silicon advance of the 1980s, and perhaps the biggest prospective growth market for the 1990s, is "flash memory." Flash memory chips, unlike RAM (random access memory) chips, retain the data stored on them when a computer's power is turned off. Because the data is stored on the chips rather than dumped into disk-drive storage, a system using flash memory is much faster - delivering read-write times in nanoseconds rather than the current milliseconds.

In a reversal of the common trend in recent decades, flash memory was developed by a Japanese company, Toshiba, but was improved by an American company, Intel, with new design and fabrication methods. Intel controls about 85 percent of the \$100 million annual flash-memory market that has been quadrupling an-nually and should top \$1 billion by 1995.

Intel, which is introducing a "flash card" of chips that is half the size of a credit card but has the power of a typical PC hard-disk drive weighing two pounds, believes flash memory eventually will be used in cameras, fax machines and electronic pocket diaries.

In general terms, the semiconductor industry has been heartened by reassurances from the Clinton administration that it will continue funding for Sematech, the research consortium that for the past five years has received half its funding from indi-vidual companies and the other half from the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The White House is also prepared to take a hard line against Japan — maybe to the point of trade sanctions — for alleged bias against U.S. cbip manufacturers, who claim that Japanese trade protectionism is keeping them out of the lucrative Japanese market.

TELECOM

Telecommunications is

where different technologies seem, at least to the consuming public, to be coming together the fastest. It is certainly one of the biggest and fastestgrowing world markets. The International Chamber of Commerce said in a recent position paper: Rapid technological in-novation in switching. transmission and related computer processing functions make a growing variety of services and facilideclining real cost, just as tional commerce are creating a huge, almost insatiable demand for communications services. The push of technological change combined with the pull of market demand are exerting tremendous pressures on decision makers to reassess the traditional structures and rules for delivery of telecommunica-Some of the keenest

tions services." worldwide competition is in the field of mobile telecommunications. In Europe, for example, the marketing battle lines are being drawn for so-called personal communicators. Olivetti recently bought a stake in Eo Inc. of Mountain View, Calif. in order to start marketing the firm's personal communicators - small, hand-held devices - in Europe this

By that time, Apple Computer Inc. also hopes to be in the European market with its version of the

This advertising section was produced in its entire-ty by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Timothy Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer who is the author of "Cracking the New European Markets" (John Wiley & Sons, New York). • Terry Swartzberg is a free-lance journalist based in Munich.

personal communicator, which aims to be smaller than today's "notebook" computers and friendlier to use, with easy communications via telephone or cellular connections. Olivetti believes the potential market is 40 million users in Europe for the new product, which would put them in the mass-market league of products such as cellular phones and fax machines

Satellite networks for mobile pbones are seen as another buge potential market in Europe, and several systems - some offered by individual companies, others by consortia have been announced.

Motorola is going it alone on an ambitious scale. Its subsidiary Iridium is spending \$3.2 billion on a 77-satellite network that would allow customers to use pocket-sized cordless telephones to make and receive calls anywhere on the face of the globe, The planned 48satellite Globalstar network, on the other hand, is being spearheaded hy an American competitor, Loral Corp., with design, development and production backing from both U.S. and European allies, including Acrospatiale, Alcatel and Alenia.

Satellite networks, used for voice, messaging and tracking, are sure to make it easier to locate and communicate with remote Third World villages, ships at sea and relief workers at disaster scenes. What remains to be seen is what roadblocks governments will throw in the path of the satellite phone systems, whether customers are willing to pay for the expected higher operating costs of such networks and how many of the proposed systems can survive the stiff competition.

In mass communications, new digital technolmore versatile) the new

ogy and HDTV (High-Definition Television) promise to revolutionize the way we receive news and entertainment at home. Along the way, new products, from television sets that offer extraordinarily sharp images to the new higher-tech models of VCRs and eamcorders (lighter, more powerful, more versatile) the new TVs will require, promise to do much to maintain tronics factories producing

COMPUTERS

But can they think? Will they ever be able to? Well, some computers, with the right kind of software, can think now. Sort of.

One of the prime examples is a computer system based on "neural" software, so named for the information-processing 'neurons" that are layered in such a way as to receive information hoth from outside and from other neurons to recognize, evaluate or recommend in much the same way that the human brain gathers and assesses information. A small British firm.

Neural Technologies, bebeves such systems will soon be used for a variety of practical purposes: handwriting and face recognition; sales and stockmarket analysis, credit cbecks, trend detection, fault analysis, industrial efficiency and data evaluation for marketing pro-

Since data can be gathered and evaluated in much the same manner as any of the five human senses, neural computer systems can tell when truck wheels are out of balance and know when a building is getting too hot and order the air conditioning turned on. A winetasting program is being developed, and a credit-

A welded circuit: en route to the 21st century.

card company wants one that will ring alarm bells -- and trigger a check to make sure the card has not been stolen - when a customer's charging patterns suddenly change.

One device that some big technology companies are counting on for big sales is the new pocketsized "personal communicators" that are part telephone, part electronic organizer, part PC and part fax machine -all in a hand-held device that can let you talk to anyone, anywhere and see him or her live and in color via a good sharp picture on your little screen. In the workplace com-

puting market, the bot players --- some would call them the emerging giants — in the computer world are two American companies that have grown fast: Intel and Microsoft, Intel's microprocessors and Microsoft's operating systems and software have gained dominance with the rise of the PC, and now the two companies are working together to promote new industry standards for the workstations of the future, which will include computer, word processor, phone, fax, messaging system and an interactive TV that allows on-screen transmission of moving pictures from desk

Timothy Harper



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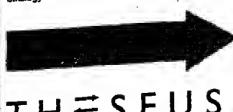
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SPORTS BASES

Tragedy on a Little Lake

Indians' Pitchers Sought Refuge, Found Death

New York Times Service By Florida standards, Little Lake Nellie is indeed little, not quite what Floridians call a dollar lake — the larger, perfectly formed circular pools of fresh water resting in limestone pits all over the sunbaked state. Little Lake Nellie is not little enough to be called a wetweather pond dwarfing the tiny marshes that swell only when the skies empty.

Little Lake Nellie is a small, naturally formed lake, a place that attracts the reclusive and sometimes exclusive crowds from the tonier coastal areas to the midlands, the lake lands of Florida. A place where someone forced to deal constantly with the roaring crowds might seek refuge. Which is what Tim Crews, major league pitcher, obviously sought when he purchased a ranch, complete with stables, corrals and horses two months ago.

The ranch, including a stately home, overlooks Little Lake Nellie. And it was the site Crews, a native Floridian, chose to make his home. And on Monday, it was the place he chose to play host to his teammates, Steve Olin and Bobby Ojeda, and their families.

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It was, after all, the team's lone day off of the spring and although far from the coastal beaches and the fun spots of Orlando, it seemed a perfect place for the young and

gifted to relax, horseback riding, the children left behind. Dealing

anywhere close to B danger zone, let alone a killing field. Yet death is exactly what Crews and his fellow Cleveland Indians pitcher, Olin, encountered at dusk Monday night at the end of a wooden pier that jutted out into Little Lake Nellie.

Crews inadvertently rammed his bass fishing boat into the wooden platform.

Olin, 27, died instantly. Crews, 31, lingered, but only until about 6 Tuesday morning. Ojeda, his life spared, rests in an Orlando area hospital, out of danger.
Florida Game & Fresh Water

Fish Commission investigators have started to piece together the that other poorly thought-out deciwhys and wherefores of the trage-

We bave 700,000 registered boats in Florida and the highest mortality rate of any state, but we're chipping away at it," said Brian Baines, an officer with the

Crews and Olin were busbands and fathers. Each had three chilter, Tricia, is older than age 4. The results of blood alcohol tests on Crewland Indians know that. They have already spent true of when well dren; of the six, only Crews' daughhave already spent two of what will be many days dealing with their commence in an organization all but his career was all but shattered

with the holes left in friendships sunning, fishing.

Crews wasn't supposed to be and families as well as on rosters.

And in Clermont, the residents of this small central Florida town suddenly made famous by the baseball fraternity's first multiple fatality, tried to deal with the notoriety.

Steve Neese had been visiting his in-laws on the cul-de-sac of homes harmless in the light of day, was anything but on Monday when Corns implementations and the shores of Little Lake Nellie. "It's not unusual to see people out there in the twi-light," Neese, a recreational boater himself, said. But, Neese added, from what I hear, they found the throttle wide open on a boat that can go 65. Cruising around at that speed at night is not a real good idea. You don't have much time to dodge things."

The signs are already obvious sions will paint a harsh picture of what happened. George Wilson, the commission officer in charge of the on-sight investigation, said that there was a cooler on board and that it contained alcohol.

"We are stressing that we cannot confirm that they were drinking." Wilson said. Still, Indians officials will wait with hopeful hut sickened hearts until they know for sure the

Until then, the mourning will loss and their grief, mourning for too familiar with so much going by a batted ball to the eye in 1957.



Steve Olin, who was in spring training with the Indians, was killed along with teammate Tim Crews in the Florida boating accident.

wrong in a world supposedly hlessed with nothing but health. youth, good fortune and wealth. After all, the Indians were the first and only major league team to lose a player in a game, in 1920, when Chapman was killed by a pitch. Herb Score, a legendary In-dians pitcher, did not lose his life, stead, Florida, was all but wiped

Ominous signs, in fact, never seem to ebb for this franchise. This winter brought more than the deaths of the pitchers. The team's co-owner, 71-year-old David Jacobs, also passed away after a long illness. And the team's would-be from the map by Hurricane An-

Sox Give Jackson Thumbs Up

Chicago White Sox on Wednesday exercised the option on Bo Jackson's 1993 contract, paying the the player with an artificial hip

\$910,000 plus incentives that could

add another \$1.5 million. "Bo has been hitting well all spring and he has made steady improvement in his running and abili-ty to play the outfield," general manager Ron Schueler said, "He has passed in all areas. His bat has been good all spring. His running has picked up and he is getting a jump on the ball in the outfield. Jackson was hitting 372 with 9 RBI in 14 spring training games. He leads the team in hits, RBI and

total bases. The decision was in the hands of the White Sox," Jackson said. "I have never worked this hard in all my life.

"I didn't expect the kind of spring I've had. I didn't think I'd be running balls down, starting and stopping and getting from home to first in 4.3 seconds," said Jackson, who had hip replacement surgery in April 1992.

He has not played full time since injuring the hip in a playoff game for the Los Angeles Raiders in January 1991.

Phillies and Darren Daulton over terms of a guaranteed four-year, \$18 million contract that would make Danlton the highest-paid catcher in baseball

of a strike or lockout next year. Elsewhere, the Indians, hit by the Tim Crews-Steve Olin tragedy, canceled exhibition games through Wednesday. Milwaukee Brewers owner Bud Selig, the chairman of

ning baseball in the absence of a commissioner, instructed all clubs to fly their flags at half-staff through Wednesday and to conduct a moment of silence before each game in memory of the dead

In Tuesday's exhibition action:

Also Wednesday, talks broke down between the Philadelphia

the Executive Council that is run-

SPRING TRAINING

Dodgers 6, Royals 5: In Baseball City, Florida, Eric Karros drove in two runs with a homer and a double

for Los Angeles, Brian McRae and Wally Joyner each had two hits and two RBI for Kansas City. Rangers 4, Pirates 3: In Bradenton, Florida, Butch Davis hit a tworun homer during a three-run fifth inning outburst to lift Texas over Pittsburgh. Jose Canseco singled and doubled, driving in the Rang-

ers' other two runs. Red Sox 7, Tigers 5: In Lake-land, Florida, Mike Greenwell singled in two runs in the ninth inning for Boston after Detroit had tied the score with a four-run eighth in which the key blow was Alan

Trammell's two-run homer. Expos 5, Marlins 3: In West

SARASOTA, Florida — The impasse, Phillies president Palm Beach, Florida, pinch hitter Matt Stairs singled in one run in Thicago White Sux on Wednesday Daulton would be paid in the event the eighth inning and scored another on a wild pitch to pace Montreal over Florida.

Angels 1, Rockies 0: In Tempe, Arizona, California's Luis Polonia scored the only run on Chili Davis's first inning sacrifice fly. Mark Langston scattered four hits over seven innings for the Angels. Butch Henry pitched five scoreless innings for Colorado.

Giants 7, Brewers 3: In Scottsdale, Arizona, Dave Burba pitched five strong innings and doubled. two runs to carry San Francisca Larry Sheets and Greg Vaughn each had two hits and an RBI for

Cubs 4, Athletics 3: In Mesa, Ari-200a, Rick Wilkins drove in two runs and Sammy Sosa went 2-for-3 with an RBI and two runs scored for Chicago. Craig Paquette went 3-for-3 and hit a solo homer for Oakland.

Cardinals 4, Blue Jays 0: In St. Petersburg, Florida, Rheal Cormier and three relievers combined on a four-hitter and Ozzie Smith collected two hits and two RBI to lead St. Louis. Toronto starting pitcher Dave Stewart allowed three runs and six hits in five innings.

Reds 11, Phillies 4: In Clearwater, Florida, Hal Morris drove in three runs and Bip Roberts collected three hits, two runs scored and two RBI for Cincinnati, The Reds got 19 hits off five Philadelphia (AP, UPI) pitchers

SCOREBOARD

1. (3) 7:11 **NBA Standings**

Chicago Cleveland Charlotte WESTERN CONFERENCE

26 40 394 15 49 234 6 59 892 .766 .687 .603 .516 .485 21 44 .323 2812

Sacramento 21 44 X-Clinched playoff berts. TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Dollos 34 27 24 22—107
Altionto 26 35 20 26—125
Days 10-16 0-0 20, Rooks 0-16 7-0 21; William
9-23 9-11 28, Augmont 4-11 10-11 18, Rebounds—
Dollos 47 (Rooks 12), Atlanta 54 (Willis 12). Assists-Dalles 2) | Wiley, Combridge 4), At-

Initio 25 | Blaylock 4).

Miamil 23 27 21 18— 89
Oriendo 23 22 20 27—183
Rice 11-201-124.5mith =16-0-115; O'Neol 1318-2-5 28. Royal 2-3-9-10 13. Rebounds—Miamil
44 | Selikaly 161. Oriendo 52 | O'Neol., Tolbert

| 10-165-727; Johnson 6-142-414, Gill 10-160-22. | Curry 6-16 0-0 14. Rebounds—Housion 54 | Thiorne 121. Charlotte 48 (Johnson 15). As-| 54st—Housion 27 | Smith 61, Charlotte 31 | Bo-

spoon 61, San Anfonto Clevelond Ellis 6-140-0 16, Corr 9-17 5-5 21; Wilkins 6-14 Detroit

Normon 8-16 6-6 23, Morning 11-21 8-16 30; Washington 2 2 1-5 Tablete 19-23 2-3 40, Webb 10-15 9-11 29, Re-bounds—LA Clippers 56 (Normon 12), Score mento 48 (Tisdate 81, Assists—LA Clippers 28 (August 19), March 11-10-24, Washington 111, Socramento 37 (Webb 17), ton 10n Hextall 13-8-7-28.

HOCKEY **NHL Standings**

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W L Y Pts GF GA

th 40 21 6 96 304 235

on 37 28 7 81 292 254

tey 36 31 6 71 267 258

ters 33 28 11 77 277 243

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ton 106 Hexical 13-6-7-20.
Teronto 2 1 2-5
Wienipey 0 3 1-4
Clork (16), Berschevsky 129, Gilmour 129),
Andrwychuk 1591, McLiwein 1131; King (7),
Zhannov 1101, Selanne 167) 2, Stefs so gooj—Toronto 106, Essensol 13-17-13-43. Winni-

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES odor 2 United States 2 ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE Crystal Palace 1, Liverpool 1

I DON'T TRUST THE GUM ON ENVELOPE FLAPS, SO I TAPED IT TWICE...

Marie Lander Control **Exhibition Results** Boston 7, Detroll 5

Chicago Cubs 4, Oakland 3 51. Louis & Taronia 6

THIRO ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL New Zeoland vs. Australia

New Zeoland vs. Australia Wednesday, in Wellington, New Zealand Yew Zealand: 214 (50 overs) Now Zedland; 214 | 50 overs) Austrolio: 126 | 137.2 overs) New Zedland won by 88 runs. Austrolio leads five-maich series 2-1. FIRST ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL

West Indies vs. Pakiston

Tuesday, in Kingston, Jamaka Pakistan 223-6 (30 overs) West Indies: 224-6 West Indies won by 4 wickets.

BASEBALL American League
DETROIT—Sent John DeSilva, pitcher;
John Cargelosi, outfielder; and Marty Peavy,

ATLANTA—Optioned Jose Cliva Infielder, and Brian Bark, Pedro Borbon, and Dan El-Hott, pitchers, la Richmand, IL; Michael Potts, pitcher; Tyler Houston, cutcher; Hec for Roa, infleider; and Troy Hushes, outfield itcher. 10 lowa, AA; Jose Vierra, Infl ddle Zambrana and Scott Wade, autflekters o their minor-league camp for reassignment CINCINNATI—Optioned Scott Service, pitcher, and Jacob Brumfield, outfielder, to olls, AA. Sonl Gary Greene and Jet Inficiders, to their minor-league

COLORADO—Traded Denis Boucher, pitch-er, lo San Diego for Jay Goliner, first baseners. Assigned Brett Merriman, Ma Santord, Dana Ridenour and Scott Fredrickson, pitchers, and J. Owens, cotcher, to Colorado Springs, PCL. FLORIDA-Optioned Derrell Whitmore, putfielder, to Edmonton, PCL; Andrea Baru-

Carl Everett, Kerwin Moore and Jesus Toyares, outfleiders, to Hish Destri, Collifornia Lacque, and Hector Carristo, Pitcher, to Kane Caurity, Midwest Leasue, Sent Jeffrey Tabaka. catcher, to Edmanta and Charles Joinston. catcher, and Robert Person, Pitcher, to their minor-leasue Robert Person, bitcher, to their minor-ierouse come for recessionment, Purchased Contract of Chorile House, pitcher, from Edmonton, LOS ANGELES—Oplianed Mike Busch, and Eddle Pye, infletders, and Billy Ashley, out-fielder, in Albuquerque, PCL Released Lance McCullers and Wolly Ritchie, pitchers, MONTREAL—Optioned Gil Haredia, Bill Risky and Len Picola, pitchers, to Ottowa, and CCL. Seni Gobe While; Tavo Alvarez, and Seroia Voldez, pitchers, to their minor-seques. Servio Voldez, pitchers, to their minor-league

Sersio Voidez, pitchers, to their minor-league come for reassignment. Signed Jack Clarik, first baseman, to minor-league contract. Claimed Ted Wood, autileider, off waivers from San Prancisca.

N.Y. METS—Wolved John Cerutt, pitcher, Oplioned Agron Lödering and Butch Huskey, infleders, to Strahambor, EL, and Broak Fordyce, Catcher; Dave Teisheder, pitcher; and Jereny Burnitz, outfletter, to Norloik, IL. Sent Joyler Goszafer, catcher, to their minor-league camp for reassignment.

PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Brod Arink and Steve Porris, pitchers, to Scranton-

and Steve Ports, Pitchers, to Scranton-wides Barre, IL PITTSBURGH—Seni Jerry Golf and Kelm

and Jose Sandovol, Initialders; Scott Bullett and William Pennyfeather, outliefders, to their minor-league compt for reassignment, 6T. LOUIS—Sent Bryan Eversgerd, pitch-Paul Coleman, auffielder; Darrell Deak, elder; and Poul Ellis, Marc Ronan and Ed Futton, catchers, to their minor-league camp for recessionment.

SAN OIEGO-Optioned Scott Sanders and Tim Worrell, pitchens O.J. Dozler, outfletder; and Luts Laces. Infletder, to Las Yegos, PCL. Sent Joe Strong and Ray Young, pitchers; Bab Geren, catcher; and Jarvis Brown, outfletder, to their minor-league comp for reassignment.
SAN FRANCISCO—Put Dave Anderson, inseen reconcist. O-eur Dave Adderson, Infelder, on walvers to give him his unconditional release. Traded Mark Leanard, euffelder, to Ballimore for Steve Scarsons. Infletder, Sent Crols Colbert, colther; Steve Hosey, outfielder; J.R. Phillips and Andres Santona, Infelders, to Their minor-leasue comp for reseasonment.

BASKETBALL

16 pame.
BOSTON—Waived Marcus Webb, forward.
DALLAS—Signed Tim, Lepter, guard, for

OETROIT-Put Mark Apulare, forward, go word, from injured list. GOLDENST .-- Wolved Alton Lister, center. PORTLAND TRAIL—Put Kevin C worth, center, on migred list. Activated gle Smith, torward, from Injured list. FOOTBALL

Hatland Football League
BUFFALO BILLS—Signed Greg Paterra tulibock; Jim Grov, detensive end, and Mick-ry Washington, comerbock, DETROIT—Signed Radney Halmon, fight

soord, MLAMI—Signed Reggle Brown and Alex, Johnson, wide receivers; Kavin Robbins, tock-in; Tony Rowell, center; Frankle Smith, cornerback and Craig Veazey, nose tackle, and Mark bock and Crois Vecasy, nose tackle, and, Mark Instam, wide receiver, to 3-year contract, NEW ENGLAND—Shared Acron Jones, determine end, and Scott Secules, quarrierbock, N.Y. GIANTS—Re-signed Sear Landeto, puniter, to 4-year contract, processon, wide receiver, to 3-year contract, PHOENIX—Signed John Booty, determine bock, PITTSBURGH—Signed David Vicete, offersive linement; Lestie Shepherd, wide receiver.

Ceiver. SAN FRANCISCO—Staned Derek Leville. running bock, and Anthony Mass, thebacker. Agreed to terms with Bill Romanowski, line-

I AMPA BAY-Signed Hardy Mickerson.
Instacker, to 3-year controct, Matched New
Ensland's offer to Yory Mayberry, center.
HOCKEY
Noticeal Hockey Leasing
ANAHEIM-Named Jock Ferretro, gener-ANAHEIM—Numed Jock Ferreira, general manager; and Pierre Gouthler, containing general manager.

BOSTON—Agreed to 3-year contract with Dan Sweeney, defensemen.

Don Sweeney, defensemen,

2UFFALO—Traded Mike Ramsey, defensemon, to Pittsbursh for Bob Errey, left wire.

EDMONTON—Traded Crais Muni, defensemon, to Chicago for Mike Hudson, canter.

HARTFORD—Traded Steve Konnayd, defensemen, to Defruit for 1973 skxth-round draft
choics.

MINNESOTA -- Armited Mark Orlecki, de-Aloin Cote, defensemen, to Tampa Bay for Rub Ramage, defensemen. Signed Todd Even, right wins, to 2-year controct. NRW JERSEY—Sent Bobby Hollik, center,

N.Y. RANGERS—Acquired John McIntyre. center, from Los Angeles for Mark Hardy, defensemen, and 1993 lifth-round draft choice. Traded Randy Gilben, canter, to Tampo Boy PITTSBURGH—Lifted suspension of Brice Fogerty, defensemen, and analyzed him to

PTTSBURGHT—Links suspension of Short Foorty, defensation, and assigned him to Cleveland, IHL., ST. LOUIS—Asigned Philippe Bazon, for-ward, for Peorla, IHL for conditioning, SAN JOSE—Recoiled Dody Wood, forward,

SAN JOSE—Recolled Dody Wood, forward, and Wade Flaherty, positender, from Konsos City, IHL. Assistated John Corber, Left wins, to Konsos City, and Huble McDonough, center, to Son Diego, IHL.

TAMPA BAY—Recolled Mait Herwy, defensement Josen Ruff, left wing; Joson Lo-Frentere, forward; Chris LiPuma, defensement, and David Lithnon, gootheader, from Altonto, IHL. Troded Peter Togitanetti, defensement, in Pitthium to 1973 third-mand VANCOUVER—Traded Robert Kron, left wing: a 1993 third round straff pick and future

VANCOUVE---Trouge report Kron, list wing: a 1993 third round draft pick and fature considerations to Hartford for Murray Craver, forward, Aquiked Don Robushov, defensement, from Windloog for 1993 infiltrated draft pick, WINNIPEG-Traded Rick Tobarocci,

oli coocti. A-Named Toda B

CALIFORNIA — Named 7002 Bac hren's bostestail coach and sereed to theer controct. CUMBERLAND. TENN.—Homed Mil-franc men's bostestail coach. HOCKEY EAST—Massachusetts will Conference in 194-95. KEAN.—Alike Galley, Interimmen's bother controlled.

boll coach, resigned.

LA SALLE—Named Chares Torper men's and women's track and cross-country cook LOUISIANATECH—Pired Steve Buckele and Rennie Bajley, assistant basketto

thall coach and Anne Leonard head voller-

MIAMI—Named Rick Metto associate dil-letic director for external affairs.
MICHIGAN—Men's gymnastica will be dropped as varsity sport after 1779-94 season and add wamen's soccer, 1974 tall.
NEVADA—Tommy Gates, warnen's bas-ketboll cooch, resigned. Names Pat Fester

NEWBERRY—Tom Oulan's controct.
men's boskefball cooch, will not be renewed.
NEW HAVEN—Christo Champion. wommi's boskefball cooch, residened.
N. CAROLINA-WILAHINGTON—Nomed
Kelth Commidge men's soccer cooch. Sherti a
Tymes, women's beskefball cooch, resigned.
NORTHERN ARIZONA—Linda Bruns,
women's boskefball cooch, resigned. OHIO ST.-Named Larry Petroff footbo

OKLAHOMA—Named Kevin Wollhausen detensive fine cooch.
OREGON—Fired Elwin Helmy, wamen's baskelball coach,
OREGON 57.—Extended contract of Jim Anderson, baskelball coach, for 1 year firrough 1994-95 season,
PITTSBURGH—Named John (Rusty) Russell Imperious rough

self thebackers coach.
PRINCETON—Wrestling program is to be discontinued because of budget cuts.
RICHMOND—Dick Tarront, basketooll

ROCKY MOUNTAIN-Rick Uirich, head footbold cooch, resigned to become running will not be removed. Named Aske Noison do

lensive that cooch, Gave offensive coordina-for Ston Parrish additional duties of assistant head football cooch. SAN JOSE ST.—Named John Raistan foot-SOUTHERN METHODIST-Dennis Rai-

SOUTHWESTERN, CALIF, --Named John Casentino toll-time officeric director, and Kares Samley women's Societ coach, SW MISSOURI ST.--Extended contract of Jesse Branch, toetholl goods, for 1 year, STETSON--Fired Caren Truske, women's retiretion!

STONY BROOK-Named Tony McMuller

IT'S TERRITY COUCH.
UNY-BUFFALO—Dan Bazzani, men's
skelball cooch, resigned,
'ENNESSEE—Named Jocob Burney de-TENNESSEE-Nomed Josep Burney de-lansive line coach, Steve Pederson, recruiting coordinator, will also assume re of useclate attrictle direct
TEXASASM—Promoted I TEXASAM—Promoted Bob Davie, defen-ve coordinator, to assistant head couch) he fill ration duties as defensive coordinator, TEXAS CHRISTIAN—Named Steve Mar-

UC DAVIS-No UTAH ST.-Named Lacry Eustachy ba



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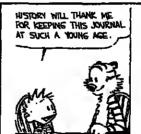




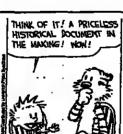


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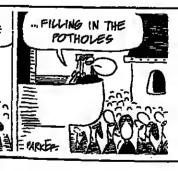


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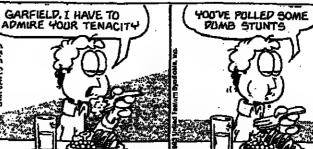


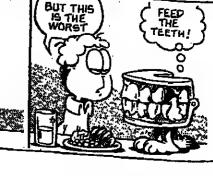


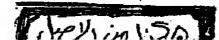


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SPORTS BASKETBALL

After the Brawl, **NBA Metes Out Tough Penalties** On Suns, Knicks

ed by Our Staff From Disputches PHOENIX - Meting out tough punishment for the league's worst brawl of the season, the NBA on Wednesday suspended Greg Anthony of the New York Knicks without pay for at least five games ded his teammate Doc Rivers and Phoenix's Kevin John-

son without pay for two games. The Knicks were fined \$50,000 as a team and the Suns \$25,000 for failing to properly control their players during a second-quarter brawl in Tuesday night's 121-92

Overall, the league fined 21 players and the teams a total of \$159,500 for the bench-clearing melee. Anthony was fined \$20,000 in addition to the suspension. Johnson was fined \$15,000 for precipitating the incident by knocking down Rivers with a forearm, and

Rivers was fined \$10,000 for retaliating and fighting with Johnson. Anthony, who is sidelined with a sprained right ankle and was on the Knicks beach in civilian clothes, came onto the floor and punched

Johnson during the fracas, which crupted just before halftime. Anthony will begin serving his suspension when he is medically cleared to play. At the end of the live-game period, Anthony will be

required to meet with league peronnel, and a decision will be made on whether he can return. Jerrod Mustaf of Phoenix was fined \$10,000, while Danny Ainge of the Suns and John Starks and Anthony Mason of the Knicks were

fined \$7,500 for their involvement. Foorteen players were fined \$500 apiece for leaving the bench area during the incident. The Suns had called for Anthooy, one of six players ejected after the incident, to be suspended for a

year for sucker-punching Johnson. Suns' owner Jerry Colangelo said: "I'm going to voice my opinion in terms of what I saw, and 1 think Anthony is the guy who more than anyone else is responsible for Knicks, whose coach, Pat Riley, ordered the dressing room closed

after the game.

The fight marred a much-anticipated game between the best teams in the Eastern and Western Conferences. The loss ended New York's season-high nine-game winning streak, as the Suns (49-15) improved on the league's best record. Charles Barkley led the Suns with 31 points while Patrick Ewing had

The ugliness began just before halftime, when Rivers and Johnson exchanged heated words. Rivers and Johnson nearly came to blows then, but the real confrontation be

gan a few moments later. As Rivers set a pick for Starks to attempt a buzzer-beating jumper, Johnsoo took two steps and

knocked Rivers flying with a stiff forearm to the jaw.

Rivers charged after Johnson after the horn blew. Rivers and Johnson exchanged punches, and both benches emptied. Some players were trying to make peace, but others wanted to fight. It resulted in a oear riot. Bodies were on the ground as players tackled each other, trying to keep each other out of the main event, while other skir-

mishes broke out. Then just when it appeared that eace might be restored, Anthony left his place on the bench and

punched Johnson while Johnson was arguing with Rivers. That renewed the brawl, Both Riley and Knicks' assistant coach Dick Harter hit the deck trying to

break up the fight. When both teams took the court to warm up for the second half, the referees informed both benches of the ejections of Johnson and Ainge of the Suns, and of Anthony, Starks, Rivers and Mason of the Knicks,

With those players gone, plus the injured Rolando Blackman, the Knicks were finished, Barkley led the Suns on a 22-8 run to start the third quarter that pushed Phoenix to an 81-61 lead. (AP, NYT)



New York head coach Pat Riley trying to separate Knicks players from the brawl just before halftime in the game with Phoenix.

Victories Mount for Cleveland's Wilkens

Lenny Wilkens is within range of becoming the most victorious coach in National Basketball Asso-

On Tuesday night, his Cleveland Cavaliers, double-teaming San An-tonio center David Robinson and holding the NBA all-star to nine points, easily defeated the Sours, 127-90, to give Wilkens his 857th league victory as a coach.

Wilkens, in his 20th coaching season, passed Dick Motta to move into third place on the victory list. Red Auerbach, the legendary for-mer Celtics coach, is first with 938 victories, followed by Jack Ramsay with 864. The Cavaliers have already won 42 games this season, and another couple of 40-victory seasons would put Wilkens right up with Auerbach.

After the game, played at home in Richfield, Ohio, Wilkens reflect-

double figures for only the fourth time in his NBA career.

"I thought we gave good defen-sive help," Wilkens said, "Brad Daugherty tried to fight him so he could not get good low post posi-tion. When David got the ball, we NBA HIGHLIGHTS

just wanted to double-team and ro-

tate and make sure we covered peo-

Wilkens's opposite oumber, John Lucas, agreed that the defense on Robinson was key. "A lot of teams are trying to make us beat them with people other than Da-vid," said Lucas, the rookie coach who started out hot and has run into problems. "That's good basketball, and we have to have some people step up."

San Antonio has lost nine of 15

games behind first-place Houston in the Midwest Division.

For Cleveland, Daugherty had 25 points and Gerald Wilkins and Mark Price each scored 16. Price made three free throws and has made 65 in a row, 13 shy of the NBA record held by Calvin Murphy. Antoine Carr led the Spurs with 23 points.

Rockets 111, Hornets 163: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Hakeem Olajuwon scored 31 points as

Houston beat Charlotte for the eighth consecutive time, The Rockets, 12-1 against the Homets, led by 11 points through three quarters. Charlotte started

the fourth period with a 14-4 run. Olajuwon then scored eight points in a 14-6 spurt that built Houston's advantage to 100-91 with 2:05 left. Trail Blazers 108, SuperSonics

99: In Seattle, Portland broke Seat-

The Blazers were without the injured Clyde Drexler, Kevin Duckworth and Rod Strickland.

Buils 167, Temberwolves 100: In Chicago, Michael Jordan scored 19 of his 34 points in the second quarter for the Bulls, who beat Minnesota for the eighth straight time since the Wolves entered the league

Kings 121, Clippers 104: In Sac-ramento, California, Wayman Tis-dale matched his career high with season-high 29 points and a careerbest 17 assists in the Kings' victory over Los Angeles.

Magic 103, Heat 89: In Orlando, Florida, Shaquille O'Neal scored 22 of his 28 points to the second half for Orlando against cross-state rival Miami. Glen Rice led the Heat with 24 points, but scored only four in the second half.

A World Cup Blow For Czechoslovaks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LIMASSOL, Cyprus — Czechoslovakia's chances of competing in the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States suffered a major setback Wednesday when it was held

to a 1-1 away draw by lowly Cyprus in a European Group Four qualifier. ln a European Group Two qualifier, the Netherlands rolled past San Marino, 6-0, while Italy rose in the top of Group One with a 6-1 drubbing of Malta.

Andros Soterion was the Cypriot hero with a 47th minute equalizer after Lubomir Moravcik had put Czechoslovakia ahead in the 33d

Czechoslovakia, which is playing as a team despite the split-up of the nation inin Czech and Slovak republics, moved up to third place in the group four standings with four points after the draw. Bin this was really a case of a point lost, rather than one gained. Belgium, Romania and Wales, the other top teams in the group, had already won their qualifiers in Cyprus.

Belgium is the group leader with a maximum 12 points from six games, followed by Romania with seven. Wales has four points and trails Czechoslovakia on goal difference only. Cyprus has three points and the Faroe Islands has lost all five of its matches in date.

Despite the absence of some of its best players — Rund Gullit, Marco van Basten and Ronald Koeman — the Dutch equaled England's 6-0 victory against the lastplaced Group Two team earlier in the season. Half of the Dutch goals came in the final 15 minutes in Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The victory brought the Netherlands past England into second place, with 7 points, behind Norway, which also has 7 points but has played a game less. England can win back its spot oext week when it plays Turkey. Midfielder John van den Brom

opened the scoring early in the second minute with a header off a rebound. The score was brought in 40 points and Spud Webh had a 2-0 by halftime courtesy of San Marino's Claudio Canti, who mistakenly headed into his own oet.

Johan de Wolf scored near the start of the second half, and then Ronald de Boer hit a penalty shot in the 67th minute to make it 4-0.

In Palermo, Sicily, it was Roberto Mancini, playing for the injured Roberto Baggio, who powered Italy with two headers in the second half.

He also set up goals for Dino Baggio and Ginseppe Signori to give Italy a 2-0 lead at halftime.

Italian deseoders Pietro Vierchowod and Paolo Maldini also scored, while Malta gained some consolation when Carmel Bu-

suttil converted a penalty.

Italy now leads European Group One with eight points from live matches, one ahead of Switzerland. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Vikings Sign Jim McMahon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PALM DESERT, California — Jim McMahon, who led the Chicago Bears to the 1985 NFL title, signed a contract Wednesday with the Minnesota Vikings that could pay him more than \$6 million over the next two seasons.

The 33-year-old free agent quarterback, a backup with the Philadelphia Eagles for the last two seasons, is expected to compete with Rich Gannon for the starting job in Minnesota. The signing was announced at the NFL owners' annual

meeting.

MeMahoo's agent, Steve
Zucker, said McMahon, who

has not had an injury-free season since his rookie year in 1982, would earn more than \$3 million per year if he fullfills several incentives, including games played and victories. On Tuesday, the owners

up. gs., ied nil-on nd

voted to reduce the 45-second clock between plays in 40 seconds in allow more plays per game, reversing the current trend toward fewer plays. The owners also accepted a proposal from the competitioo

committee in increase rosters for the 1993 season from 47 players to 53 players, with the 6 additional players becoming part of a team's inactive list. But they voted against moving kickoffs back from the 35 to the 30-yard line. (AP, NYT)

Bearcats Defense: It's 110% or Sit Down SIDELINES

By Robert Fachet Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It is no fun

trying to play basketball against the University of Cincinnati. The Bearcats' relentless pressing, trapping defense keeps their opponents oo edge without respite and, if one player should give less than full effort at any time, he will be sitting alongside Coach Bob Huggins at the next whistle.

"We try to play hard and make things happen with our defense," Huggins said. "You can't control your shooting, but you can play aggressive defense. More games are won with good defense than with good offense."

Cincinnati, which faces Virginia Friday in the National Collegiate

a 38-10 halftime lead.

and Markey and the second

are 93-35 in Huggins's four seasons and last year made it to the Final Four, just as Huggins had prom-

ised when he was hired.
In two NCAA tournament games this year, the Bearcats have beaten Coppin State by 27 points and New Mexico State by 37. Except for the first 10 minutes of the Coppin game, Cincinnati has simply dazzled the opposition.

well with them," said Coppin State Coach Ron (Fang) Mitchell. "But they make it so hard for opponents to score. They put so much pressure on the ball it's almost imbeliev-able."

"They were getting to me a lot qoicker thao I thought they would," said Sam Crawford, the Athletic Association East Region semifinals in East Rutherford, New Mexico State point guard who had 16 assists against Nebraska and 10 turnovers against Cincinits swarming defense since Huggins nati. "I wanted to beat the trap, but took the reans in 1989. The Bearcats they were coming from everywhere.

No team pressed us like that. We were outnoanned."
New Mexico State, with only one

day to prepare for Cincinnati's press, had no chance. Whether five days will give Virginia a better perspective remains to be seen; Huggins, ever the intimidator, expresses

"Teams have a hard time getting into their offense against us," Hug-gins said. "We don't have set rota-"Sizewise, we matched up pretty tions or set drops like other teams that press a lot. We go on the fly. We're good at getting in the ball, covering areas where they want to pass the ball and reading traps. We're not always in the same place, so you don't gain a lot by poring over film of us."

Guards Nick Van Excl and Tarrance Gibson are the key men in the Bearcats' press, especially with starter Allen Jackson questionable because of slightly torn cartilage in his left knee. Jackson was hurt against Coppin and missed the New Mexico State rout, but may be able to face Virginia if he can han-

dle the pain.

Van Exel said, We can press any team in the country. You just have to have the heart to do it. We want to make their guards do things they can't do and make the big men handle the ball where they can't handle it. The first thing we try to do is get them in the trapping areas, at halfcourt and on the sides. If we do, the chances are they'll throw the ball to another trapping

Forward Terry Nelson, who plans a future as a stand-up comic, was serious when he said, "We're a team of man-eating sharks. We definitely smell the blood. If the other

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alizing when we rotate and put pressure on the ball. Some teams have trouble setting up their of-fense and finding rhythm."

Cincinnati generally allows an opponent to pass the ball inbounds without pressure, then sets up traps. A favorite ploy is to swann over a player as soon as he has crossed midcourt, either forcing a turnover or a pass into the corner, where another trap can be set up

The Bearcats are ranked fourth in scoring defense, allowing only 58 points a game. They have kept 21 of their 30 opponents under 60 and also have limited 21 teams to fewer than 30 points in the first half. They have recorded more steals than opponents in all but three games while averaging 9.7. Opponents have committed fewer turn-overs than Cincinnati in only four

Neil McCarthy, the New Mexico State coach, pretty much summa-rized what those opponents are up against: "Very few teams in the nation press the whole game like Cincinnati. They use a 2-1-2 press that takes various shapes as the game goes on. They run various people at you in different patterns. They have a good matchup zone f call a blitz, but their press was so good against us, they didn't have to use the matchup.

guys panic, they're in deep trouble.
And they have in be in great shape to play us, because we can keep to play us, because to play us, becaus COLUMBIA, South Carolina (AP) - Bobby Cremins resigned as Georgia Tech's basketball coach on Wednesday and is taking the head coach's job at South Carolina, a Georgia Tech spokesman said. Cremins will replace Steve Newton, who resigned on Jan. 18 after the South Carolina school's internal report outlined five secondary NCAA

Georgia Tech bowed out of the NCAA tournament in the first round.

NHL Rookie Selanne Stays Red-Hot

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (Reuters) — Tecmu Sclanne notched two goals and an assist in set a scoring record for an NHL rookie, but his Winnipeg Jets fell 5-4 to the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The Finn's five points in Tuesday's game gave him 111 for the season, surpassing the rookie scoring record of 109 set by Quebec's Peter Stastny in the 1980-81 season.

The 22-year-old Selanne, who raises the record for most goals in a season by a rookie every time he scores one, tallied his second goal of the game, and 67th of the season, early in the third period in give the Jets a 4-3 lead. But Toronto fought back with two goals in win.

Around World in How Many Days?

PARIS (Reuters) - The French catamaran Commodore Explorer is fighting a ourve-racking succession of doldrums and storms near Cape Horn on its attempt in sail around the world in less than 80 days. Skipper Bruno Peyron, who had hoped to round the dreaded cape last

Monday, radioed his Paris headquarters that the ship was stuck in doldrums on Tuesday night. Twelve hours later, he radioed: "All sails down in 50-knot winds with 60-knot gusts." The expedition's headquarters said on Wednesday that Peyron hoped

to be through Cape Horn on Thursday on the last stage of the 27,000-mile (43,500-kilometer) Channel-to-Channel trip. The high-technology Commodore Explorer is the last ship remaining in the \$1 million Trophee Jules Verne to circumnavigate the world in less time than it took Verne's character Phileas Fogg.

For the Record

Total prize money at this year's French Open tennis championships will surpass 45 million francs (\$8.1 million), a 9 percent increase from 1992, organizers said.

(AP) The cash-strapped British team March has withdrawn from the Formu-

la One world championship, the International Motor Sports Federation

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Herald Eribune

Everything That Could Went Wrong for UTEP

WASHINGTON - Don Haskins was right. WASHINGTON — Don mastins was right.

The Texas-El Paso coach didn't want to travel to the national capital and play the Georgetown Hoyas in their bandbox of an arena, and his worst fears were realized Tuesday when his Miness managed just 10 first-half points on their way to a 71-44 shellacking in a second-round NIT contest.

in a second-round NIT contest.

"It was an all-around ugly game on our part," Haskins admitted.

"It was a very rough game compared with what we're used to."

lo picking the most valuable player in this laugher, it may well be a tossup between the traveling secretary who put the Miners (21-13) up in Tyson's Corner. Virginia, and the team's bus driver.

Whoever made hotel arrangements didn't realize that Texas El-Paso would wind up in the middle of a shopping mall-dominated commuter corridor 15 miles from downtown Washington, and the bus driver clearly didn't know any back roads to avoid the rush-hour

bus driver clearly didn't know any back roads to avoid the rush-hour The Miners arrived 20 minutes late, so the game was delayed in order in allow the team to warm up properly. The mind-numbing crawl into the city left Texas El-Paso looking like it had inhaled way

too many exhaust furnes.

Georgetown (18-12) led, 13-2, nine minutes into the game, and after guard Joey Brown hit a 3-pointer, the Hoyas were ahead, 23-4, with seven minutes left in the half. A trio of 3-pointers — two by with seven minutes left in the half. Brown, one by sophomore guard John Jacques — gave Georgetown

Numbers almost aren't enough to describe Texas-El Paso's ineptitude, but here they are: No starter scored in the first half; Ralph Davis scored the first six, guard Antoine Gillespie added a basket and Davis's two free throws with 40 seconds left gave Texas-El Paso (21-13) its ninth and 10th points of the first 20 minutes.

(21-15) its minth and four points of the first 20 minutes.

The game could have been a highlight reel from Georgetown's dominant teams of the 1980s. The Hoyas showed tenacious defense, solid inside play, and enough outside shooting to get by. and made play, and enough outside alcount we were trying to bring.
"Georgetown is known for its defense, and we were trying to bring. that back alive." Jacques said.

They did. The Miners were a woeful 3 for 19 during the first 20 Brown led Georgetown with 16 points, while center Othella Brown led Georgetown with 16 points, while center Othella Harrington added 15 for the Hoyas, who play Thursday against Miami of Ohio at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. The winner of that quarterfinal game advances in the NTT final four at winner of that quarterfinal game advances in the NTT final four at winner of that quarterfinal game advances in the NTT final four at winner of that quarterfinal action, Providence was playing in Wednesday night quarterfinal action, Providence was playing at Boston College, Southern Cal was at Minnesota, and Southwest at Boston College, Southern Cal was at Minnesota, and Southwest at South State traveled to take on Alabama-Birmingham.

at BOSTONI CONTEST. SOUTHERN CAN WAS ALL VALUESCOA, AND S. MISSOURI State traveled to take on Alabama-Birmingham.

going all day long. It can be demor-

As for Huggins's demands on his players, guard LaZelle Durden pot it succinctly: "You give him 110 percent or you sit down."

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TO OUR READERS IN BUDAPEST

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ART BUCHWALD

Waiting for a PC Job

WASHINGTON — You can say anything you want about body. That's why we're holding off the Clinton administration's appointments, but they are very polit-

cally correct. I have a friend who has been waiting for an important job. He was told three months ago he had it

sewed up, but since then he hasn't heard a ward. So ne called the White nut what was

He got the personnel aide who said his job was in the bag,

providing they Buchwald could get a woman first to fill the

position of presidential dowser. "And we can't appoint a woman until we find an Hispanic to take over the tornado department of Florida's weather station."

"That is understandable. Have you found one yet?"

"We have, but before hiring the weather person we have to appoint a Chinese-American for the president's school lunch program.

My friend said, "It appears there is a long line of people to be accommodated before I get my job."

IBM Will Close New York Gallery

NEW YORK — IBM has announced plans to close its Gallery of Science and Art. the exhibition space on the lower level of its skyscraper at Madison Avenue and 56th Street, as a cost-cutting measure.

The gallery, which over the last 10 years has become one of New York's most prominent showcases for major traveling exhibitions, is to close as soon as the schedule of exhibitions to which IBM is committed runs its course, "either at the end of 1993 or the beginning of 1994," said a spokesman.

Since the gallery opened in 1983, it has been averaging 500,000 to 750,000 visitors a year, on the Chinese-American appointment until we find an Italian-American woman figure skater for Arnold Schwarzenegger's job as aerobics ambassador-at-large."

"But the president told me if I quit my job as head of Dillon University that all I needed was a quick FBI check, Instead, you've kept me hanging for months."
"The president was unaware you

were not a minority or a woman. He assumed there was something in your background that would give us an opportunity to put you in the slot. But your lack of ethnicity makes it difficult for us to move

right now." "So it's my understanding that I don't get an appointment until you get an Italian-American figure skater to take the aerobics jnb. and then a Chinese-American to get his, and then a Hispanic and a woman to fill your other positions. I don't understand what that has to do with me.

What it has to do with you is that if we appoint you to this position they are going to ask why we didn't hire a Portuguese tuna fisherman first. People are very sensitive to who is getting what jobs, and the only way we can protect ourselves is to make sure everyone gets

"So how many more people do you have to appoint before I can get hired?

"Including an Alaskan Eskimo for drug czar?" "Of course. I would never take a job before someone from Alaska

"We have 3,000 ethnic appointments to make, 600 senior citizens and 400 retired women officers from the Coast Guard. Once we know where we stand with them. you'll be right on the top of the

"I fought for equal opportunity when I was president of Dillon, but I never thought I'd see the day when it prevented me from getting

"Don't worry. The president hasn't forgotten you. I heard him say the other day, 'I need Herman Slumberg very badly. I just wish he

Culture Under Socialism: France's Glory or Ego Trip?

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

PARIS — Jack Lang, the French minister of culture and the best-known Socialist politician after President François Mitterrand, knew even before the voters went to the polls on Sunday that he would have to give up the post that made him famous.

Ever since 1991, the 10th anniversary of his ascension to cultural power, Lang and his ministry's busy publicity people have been in what might be called a defensively self-

More recently, as his enemies swelled in numbers, a counterattack has seemed all the more imperative. And on balance, the judgment of posterity is likely to be favorable indeed on the French Socialists' achievements in the field of Lang's office, which he will soon have to

vacate, is a gilt-laden

salnn in the Palais

Royal, with palatial

Jack Lang: Moving out.

antechambers receding into the distance. It overlooks a courtyard to which stark, black-and-whitestriped pillars by the artist Daniel Buren lend a jarring accent. The minister, natry as ever despite the melancholy of the moment, toted up his successes and failures in a recent conversation.

Lang owes his popularity and political longevity to his charisma and skills, but also to a deliberate decision made 12 years ago by Mitterrand to up the French cultural ante to levels unmatched in modern times. They make the French government by far the world's most lavish cultural patron, and Long far and away the world's most powerful cultural politician

There are 12,500 people in the Ministry of Culture's direct employ. At a time when cultural budgets through-out the world have shrunk, France's has escalated steadily. In the years since Lang first became minister of culture (the only surviving member of Mitterrand's first cabinet, he was out of power from 1986 to 1988, but the conserva-tive interlude amounted to only a hitch in his plans) the ministry's budget has more than doubled, from less than half of I percent of the total hudget to nearly I percent

That means, at current exchange rates, \$2.3 billion annually for 1993, compared with \$176 million at the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington (plus \$187 million more at the National Endowment for the Humanides). Per capita the United States governments spends \$1.43 on culture compared with nearly \$41 in

claim that Mitterrand has done it purely for ego, to leave his imprint in stone like some puffed-up Socialist Sun King.

 and that Lang has abetted this desire like a court jester.
 Others have suggested that the Socialists have courted arists and intellectuals out of narrow political calculation. Such suspicions, reinforced by a general impatience that has fueled the Socialist electoral defeat, have led to a burst of anti-Lang diatribes, chiefly two much-discussed books,

Marc Fumaroli's "Cultural State" and Michel Schneider's vitriolic "Comedy of Culture." The editor of Le Figaro's weekly magazine. Louis Pauwels, complained that "the Socialists abused and manipulated culture so much that now it's turning against them." In Britain and the United States, mockery of French

intellectual pretensions and of Lang's ego and sometimes flamboyant pandering to popular culture has long been in vogue. Few seem willing to consider that at least one small part of his and Mitterrand's motives might have been a

simple love for art and admiration for artists.

Such complaints slight the long history of French arts support. France has long been a highly centralized state, and French leaders have long used culture to glorify the state and themselves. Nn one seems to care now that Louis IV and Napoleons I and III were not unmindful of their own personal glory.

Mitterrand and Lang have presided over the most far-reaching alteration in French cultural life, and in the landscape of Paris, since Baron Haussmann cut through the medieval tangle and laid out the city's broad boule-

Particularly striking are the so-called Grands Traveux, most of them in Paris and serving (often literally) as monuments to the gloire of Mitterrand, who personally instigated most of them. These range from the almost universally acclaimed (I.M. Pei's glass pyramids at the Louvre, which is itself being modernized and much en-larged) to the decided (Burta's Palais Royal pillars). There is the Grande Arche de la Défense, a modern echo of the Arc de Triomphe; the cold and commanding Bastille Opera; and the still-controversial, unfinished National Library.

There is more. The national music conservatory has been ensconced in glamorous new surroundings. The French film industry has been shored up, in part by encouraging private investment. Regional theaters, muse-ums, and libraries have proliferated, reversing the traditional French fixation on Paris. More than 300 museums have been built or rebuilt. Pipe organs and formal gardens have been restored. Rock and rap receive government support. Festivals have sprung up all over the country. Special nationwide celebrations stimulate books and reading concerts, film attendance.
"What I am most proud of," Lang said, "is having

contributed to changing the spirit of the country.

The minister concedes his failures, though perhaps gradgingly. Television, in which he says he hasn't had a free hand, is the first thing he mentions, despite the recent success of Arte, the French-German cultural channel. But too much French television has been taken over by sitcoms and game shows on the American model (often American serials, which are Lang's particular bugbear). The Bastille Opera, too, remains in administrative chaos and wildly uneven, despite the success of the Paris Opera Ballet. And Lang regrets his choice of some of his subordi-

19 Analyst's

22 Founder of

23 On the

modern theory of numbers

Constitution

27 "La Vie en rose



The Grande Arche: For the glory of Mitterrand?

for three years. To be sure, France remains uneven: a vast outpouring of money can improve institutions and encourage more cultural consumption, but can't by itself generate creativity. Some even argue that the very existence of a mighty cultural engine crushes the independence and fragility of creation. But Lang argues convincingly that different kinds of culture flourish in different eras, and that France has held its own — not even counting its traditional hospitality, now formally fostered by his ministry, to

"We've planted the seeds and now it takes time for them to grow," he said. "But I think the furrows have been dug deep enough that much of what we've accomplished is

Lang concedes that some of his decisions and actions

Perhaps the best tribute to Lang's accomplishments is that the opposition parties have put forward no coherent counterproposals to his policies, apart from some carping

For himself, Lang leaves his options open, not precludprospect that makes his detractors, those who see him as

CROSSWORD

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nates; like his critic Schneider, who was a ministry official

foreign artists of every sort.

have been controversial, but added: "I prefer provocation

calls for austerity.

ing a run for the presidency after Mitterrand retires (a the ferry Lewis of politics, cringe at his presumption). He also talks of establishing an arts foundation, of writing a book, and of serving as Mitterrand's ambassador at large.

A California judge has thrown out a paternity suit against Prince Albert of Monaco, ruling that he had no jurisdiction. Tamara Jean Rotolo had claimed that the heir to the throne got her pregnant while she was visiting the Riviera principality.

-PEOPLE

Eligible No More: Gates,

William Gates 3d, 37, the founder and chairman of Microsoft

and the United States's richest person (Forbes magazine says he is

worth more than \$6 billion), is no.

longer a highly eligible bachelolit He is engaged to Meliada French 28, a Microsoft product manager.

Nn date has been set for the wed-

ding, but the bride can expect to be

carried over a sumptuous thresh-

old: Gates has been building a huge

house valued at \$40 million on a

lake near Seattle. It is designed to have dozens of wall-size computer

screens for artwork and video pro-

grams, a pool, a 20-car garage and o

An Australian court refused to

stop a magazine from publishing

photographs of the adopted baby of Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidness. Their lawyer said they were east

for the child, isabella, to live a

normal life, and the photos could

tip off the natural mother to the

identities of the adoptive parents.

Retired General H. Norman

Schwarzkopf has joined the board of the Nature Conservancy, which

raises money to buy ecologically sensitive land. Schwarzkopf said be had found "beauty and peace of mind" in the mountains of Alaska, the forests of Germany, the

swamps of Florida and even in the

jungles of Vietnam.

reception half for 120 people.

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Billionaire, to Wed

Washington chic: President Bill Clinton jugged for 27 minutes Wednesday from the White House to the Capitol, but his White House guest, the folksinger Judy Collins. couldn't keep up and dropped out about halfway. She got a lift back to the White House in the president.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 8

tial limousine.

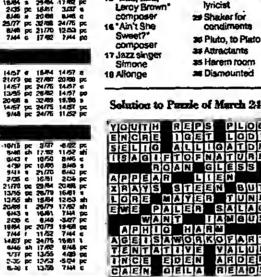
O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

WEATHER

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BRIDGE

VISIONS OF CALIBAN: On Chimpanzees and Peo-

By Dale Peterson and Jane Goodall. 357 pages. \$22.95. Houghton Mifflin. Reviewed bu Ann Druvan C HARLES DARWIN, in many

respects the paradigm of the dispassionate scientist, was nonetheless haunted all his life by the image of a dog, nailed to a viviscetion table, craning its neck to lick the hand of its termentor. Charles Darwin, animal rights activist, is just a step beyond Charles Darwin. evolutionary biologist. He had shattered the myth of humans as a separately created species and thereby revoked our supposed

We could no longer claim to differ from the other animals in any absolute way, but merely in degree. The new relationship seemed to entail certain moral implications.

The advances in science since Darwin's time have resoundingly affirmed the material basis of that kinship. And nearest kin of all, sharing an astounding 99.6 percent of our active genes, closer to us than the mouse to the rat or the horse to the donkey, is the chimpanzee — the Caliban" of a book Darwin might have appreciated enormously.

Jane Goodali has taken us a few steps farther on Darwin's path. Before 1960, when she began her watershed study of the ch the Gombe National Park in what is now Tanzania, many philosophers pinned our fragile self-esteem on the notion that we were the only tool God-given dominion over nature, users and toolmakers on the planet.

Goodall's discovery of the thriving chimpanzee termite fishing industry and the exquisitely narrow engineering tolerances necessary to manu-facture the requisite tools left us as a species in urgent need of a new reason to feel, well, special.

BOOKS

And, as subsequent research revealed, those chimps weren't just making and using tools, they were busy forming alliances, taking medicine, settling scores, mourning the dead, telling lies and being generally much more like us than we wished to believe.

Goodall and Dale Peterson, author and professor of English liter-ature at Tufts University, have written a compelling analysis of our discomfinure and its disastrous consequences for all the primates. especially the chimpanzees. There's no mystery about who wrote what in this collaboration; Goodall's

passages are italicized, interspersed throughout the book, and comprise only about a quarter of the whole. They are largely a recapitulation of what she learned at Gombe, her horror at the ongoing assault against the world's chimpanzees and their habitars and a reasoned but fervent call for a legally man-dated halt to their captivity, torture and exploitation. As always, she writes with exemplary modesty and clarity. Her voice enhances this book's value as an important document in the annals of inter-species

Peterson 100 has roamed with the chimps through some of their few remaining forests, and vividly conveys what a thrill that must be.
"Visions of Caliban" is partly his exegesis of Shakespeare's play "The Tempest." In Peterson's interpretation, we humans are Pros-

pero, the "controlling, manipulative" aristocrat who finds himself shipwrecked on an island "not honored by a human shape" - except for the man/beast Caliban, whose very existence threatens Prospero and challenges his sense of whn he is. Peterson's elaborations on this parallel are interwoven with his journalistic accounts of interactions between human and nonhuman primates.

in many places in this book, science and grace intersect. We're a piece of work, all right. But with primates like Goodall and Peterson, it's hard not to feel hope for Prospero, after all.

Ann Drayan, the co-author with Carl Sagan of "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors: A Search for Who We Are," wrote this for The Washington

By Alan Truscott F there were an annual prize for

the best opening lead, West on the diagramed deal would be a strong candidate. Gene Saxe of Stamford, Connecticut, was in the seat playing in a Von Zedtwitz Double Knockont Match on March 9, 1993, and he was steered delicately in the right direction by his partner. Tom Smith of Green-

wich Connecticut North-South brushed aside West's weak, jump overcall, which traded on the vulnerability. The final contract of six no-trump was hopeless in double-dummy but almost certain to proceed in practice. How could West diagnose the crucial beart lead?

East's double was obviously a usual lead, and West had to work it

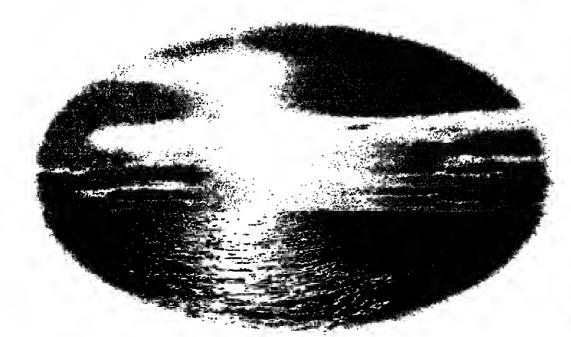
out. He knew that his partner could not want a spade lead, for he had rejected an opportunity to raise that suit. The unbid diamond suit was a normal lead and could not be

That left clubs and hearts. In six no-trump East could hardly feel an urgent need for a lead in dummy's lnng club suit: Two tricks in that suit could wair. So West concluded that his partner wanted a heart lead, produced his singleton, and the slam was defeated. The heart lead would also have been essential if East had held K-Q of hearts and the club ace.

North-South had played their slam from the right side. Six clubs by North would clearly he easy to defeat. But in the replay six clubs succeeded, rather surpris led the heart king and shifted, fear-

ing that North held a singleton. As it was North claimed his slam and Saxe's team gained 17 imps. EAST (D) **♠ J98653**

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